Monday, December 14, 1959

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 14, 1959/Agrahayana 23, 1881 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अंडमान में उच्च शिक्षा

*८२७. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में उच्च शिक्षा देने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अभी केवल माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक की ही व्यवस्था है। उच्च शिक्षा के लिये विद्यार्थियों को भारत में भेजा जाता है और उनको अपनी शिक्षा पूर्ति के लिये छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है। द्वीप समूह में छात्रों की संख्या इतनी नहीं है कि उनके लिये वहां उच्च शिक्षा के लिये कालेज खोले जायें।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस द्वीप को उन्नत करने की दृष्टि से जहां और तमाम विभागों की ओर से योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं, शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से कोई योजना इस द्वीप के संबन्ध में बनाई गई ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, पहले वहां हाई स्कूल था, उसको अब मल्टी परपज हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल किया जा रहा है, और जैसा मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया जो योग्य विद्यार्थी होते हैं उनको छात्र वृत्ति देते हैं ताकि वे देश में आकर अपना विद्याध्ययन कर सकें।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अन्डमान निकोबार द्वीप के ऐसे कितने छात्र हैं जिनको दूसरे प्रदेशों में भेज कर शिक्षा दी जा रही है और छात्र वृत्तियां केन्द्र से दी जा रहीं हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : पिछले चार सालों में जो छात्र वृत्तियां दी गईं वे इस प्रकार हैं :

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Working of Kiriburu Mines

*828. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery has so far been imported for working out the Kiriburu iron ore mines in Orissa;

(b) if so, the rupee value of the machinery and equipment imported so far for this purpose;

(c) the amount which has been paid so far to the Japanese Consultants; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred so far on this project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 62,990·33 nP.

(d) Rs. 11,30,360·57 nP. (upto 30-11-1959).

Shri Panigrahi: What is the difficulty in importing the machinery required for working these mines. May I

know whether the loan which was asked for has been made available?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is no difficulty for importing the machinery needed for Kiriburu. The final report of the consultants will be ready by the end of December. Then an assessment of the requirement of machinery will be made. Before an assessment is made, I do not think it is necessary to send orders for the purchase of machinery.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what is the total amount which has been estimated or agreed upon to be paid to the Japanese consultants by the end of working of this project?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He meant to ask what would be the total amount promised to the Japanese till the project was completed?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The total amount that will be paid to the Japanese consultants is Rs. 16·18 lakhs out of which a meagre amount of Rs. 62·99 thousands had been paid to them so far.

Shri Supakar: By what time will this mine be ready? May I also know the break-up of the expenditure of Rs. 11.30 lakhs incurred so far?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Unless the preliminary report is submitted by the consultants, it is too early to say by what time the working of these mines will start.

Shri Supakar: I wanted to know the break-up of the expenditure.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): This amount has been spent on the construction of roads, office accommodation, township, bridges, etc. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing the break-up of expenditure on each of these items, he may kindly put a separate question.

Shri Panigrahi: Before entrusting the work to Japanese consultants, may I know whether any Indian consultants were asked to submit tenders and if so, may I know whether these tenders were lower?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The consultants of the required experience in mining possessing the ability to select suitable mining equipments and all that were perhaps not available in this country. Nevertheless, we have considered the proposal to appoint an Indian team also to supervise and advise the Government from time to time on the recommendations made by the Japanese consultants.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government is aware that all these years Japan has only been importing iron ore and has no experience in working such mines in that country itself? How is it that the Japanese consultants were considered to be the best?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Japanese consultants have been appointed not only for mining but for various other purposes also, in which are included the supply of special type of equipment, delivery and all that.

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to say is that when there are no iron ore mines in Japan and as such they have no experience, of what avail is their advice?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware that Japanese are not experts in mining. The whole object of getting the Japanese consultants was to get from the Japanese the requisite type of machinery required for mining and other integrated problems. They were also advancing loans to us. It was considered better to have them as consultants in order to avoid future discussions and disagreement on the equipments to be supplied.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I would like to add that my personal experience is that the Japanese have sufficient idea of working iron ore mines, especially in Manchuria.

Soviet Space Rocket

*829. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether observatories and radio stations concerned with research in our country were able to observe and study the first space flight by Soviet Space Rocket to the Moon in September, 1959; and

(b) if so, the result of such observations and study?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the reasons due to which our observatories have failed to record this thing?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We agreed to co-operate in the tracking of earth satellites mainly through optical tracking. This rocket was fired without any previous notice and therefore, there was no possibility of tracking it optically. Our observatory is not a radio-tracking station and when the news was received it was already beyond optical tracking.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that Soviet Russia has invited Indian scientists to come to their country to make an on-the-spot study of Soviet rockets?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is giving me information.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our observatories are not properly equipped to make scientific observations of this sort?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying 'properly equipped'. We have for this particular Geophysical Year obtained what is called the Baker-Nunn Camera. There are only twelve of them in the world. One of these been installed in Naini Tal and we are using it for tracking. Of course, we do not have anything like the Jodrell Bank Camera or the Mount Wilson Camera, and I do not think we can afford them for the time being.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have we made any recent assessment of the strength and weaknesses of our observatories? We have so much goodwill both on the east and the west. Can we not equip ourselves with instruments and make our observatories up-to-date?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Although this does not directly concern my Ministry, I can say this that attempts are being made to set up a central observatory and that it will probably be done during the Third Plan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any space rocket or any satellite was observed by any of our observatories in India up till now?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, a number of observations were taken of both the Russian and the American satellite by means of the Baker-Nunn Camera which was loaned by the Smithsonian Institute.

Shri Tangamani: Observatories outside the Soviet Union, like the observatory in Paris, are able to record an individual space rocket. May we know whether the installation which is now set up in Naini Tal is capable of recording it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said already, we have participated in the programme of visual tracking, not radio tracking. Radio observations have been made in India by the N.P.L., the All-India Radio, the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Unit of the Ministry of Defence and the India Metereological Department and Overseas Communications Service; obviously, they are not equipped for this kind of very high precision and long distance radio observation.

Hindu Religious Trusts

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*830. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 389 on the 13th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made with regard to the proposal of appointing a Committee to go into the manner in which religious trusts are being managed and their funds utilised and to make recommendations for the proper management of the endowments and the utilisation of their funds; and

(b) the time by which legislation in this regard will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The terms of reference of the Committee and its personnel are still under consideration end will be finalised shortly.

(b) It is not possible to say if legislation in this regard will be necessary, as this will depend on the recommendations made by the Committee.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to make an assessment of the funds of these religious trusts and charitable institutions?

Mr. Speaker: That is the object of setting up this committee.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I do not think, Sir, we have any statistics with regard to the funds in the hands of those who are managing these religious trusts.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री को याद है कि इस संबंध में सब से पहला प्रश्न २६ सितम्बर, १९५५ को आज से सवा चार वर्ष पहले पूछा गया था तो अभी तक भी कमेटी की नियुक्ति में जब इतना विचार किया जा रहा है तो कब तक आशा की जाये कि इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाया जायेगा ?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think there was any proposal to appoint a committee in 1955; if there was any it was not to my knowledge. The question was first mooted in April, 1959. The Cabinet has been considering this question. In fact, there is a Cabinet Sub-Committee already functioning in this matter. It has gone into the matter and I think the question will be finalised very soon.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Are the Government aware that after the abolition of zamindari in many of the States before it was properly implemented many properties have been made over to religious trusts; if so, have Government made any assessment of such transactions?

Shri A. K. Sen: No such information has reached the Government; yet all relevant assessments will no doubt be made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that legislation of this kind exists in certain States of India; if so, may I know what is the good of having this central legislation on the subject?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is true, and that is certainly one of the points that are being considered.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government has any proposal to bring the individually owned shrines and temples also under the purview of the proposed legislation?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must make their questions clear. Does he mean privately owned shrines and temples?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes.

Shri A. K. Sen: Only public religious trusts are proposed to be brought under this legislation.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the incomes of the temples and mosques existing in the country and whether they will be brought under the purview of this legislation?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think I have already answered the question that no assessments are yet available with regard to the funds at the disposal of all these institutions. With regard to mosques they are governed by the Wakf Act in force in most of the States; we do not propose to legislate on mosques for the time being.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the views of the State Governments have been ascertained in the matter; if so, to what effect?

Shri A. K. Sen: They are certainly being ascertained.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the nature of the Bill which was submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee in February, 1959, to which a reference was made on the previous occasion; and may I also know whether its terms of reference will include trusts of the different religions and not only the Hindu religion?

Shri A. K. Sen: The terms of the Bill discussed by the Cabinet cannot be disclosed now; as soon as the question is finalised it will certainly be brought before the House. With regard to institutions of other religious communities, it is not proposed to legislate at the moment with regard to any religious trusts apart from the Hindu religious trusts.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of such trusts, the funds at their disposal and the way in which those funds are utilised?

Mr. Speaker: It is for that very purpose this committee is going to be appointed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: But information about the number of trusts can be given.

Shri A. K. Sen: That does not arise out of this, if a separate question is asked I shall certainly supply the information.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know what the policy of the Government would be with regard to these trusts and temples managed under the Acts of State Governments? Will the intended legislation take them into account and an All-India Act would be passed?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, this is precisely one of the matters which is engaging the attention of the Government now, and this is certainly one of the very relevant considerations which will be borne in mind by Government before any legislation is brought up here.

Calcutta High Court Bench at Port Blair

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*831. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are under the jurisdiction of Calcutta High Court;

(b) if so, whether it is not a fact that due to inconvenient communications and in the interest of litigants it was settled that a Bench of the Calcutta High Court will sit once in three months at Port Blair; and

(c) if so, how many times the Bench went and sat there?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The rules framed by the High Court at Calcutta in connection with the cases arising in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands provided that one or more judges of the Calcutta High Court shall visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by way of circuit, whenever the Chief Justice from time to time may appoint in order to exercise in respect of cases arising in the Islands the jurisdiction and powers vested in that Court by the Constitution, provided that such visits shall be made not less than two times in every year, unless the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Central Government, otherwise directs.

(c) The Circuit Court has visited these Islands once, in February, 1954.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the scheme for separate judicial officers under the control of the Calcutta High Court has materialised?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, these islands have only a small population of about 30,000, and I do not know if any rigid consideration can be brought about there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how many cases have been disposed of since the Circuit Court is holding its sitting at Port Blair?

Shri G. B. Pant: I understand that seven cases are ripe for consideration or for hearing now and the Circuit Court is likely to visit these islands in February, 1960.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any representations have been received by the Government about the difficulties they face—the Commissioners, the Sessions Judge and the D.M. Acting Judge?

Shri G. B. Pant: I thought the question was confined to the High Court of Calcutta. I did not really collect information about the subordinate courts, but I do not think that there is any serious difficulty. In fact, any other arrangement may cause greater difficulty.

Technical Teachers Training Programme

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*832. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to tate:

(a) whether the scheme for training of teachers in selected technical institutions in the country has been finalised;

(b) if so, when this scheme came into operation, and

(c) how many teachers are now undergoing training and in which institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 17th of August, 1959.

(c) There were on 5th December, 1959, 107 trainees in position, distributed as follows:—

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	31
Roorkee University, Roorkee	24
College of Engineering, Poona	11
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras	20
Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, Howrah	21
TOTAL	107

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how the selections of the teachers are made? Are they recruited from the outside market or from among the teachers of the existing institutions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The basis of selection was this. First class graduates were considered, and if they had in addition some organised practical training or industrial experience and/or post-graduate course and/or some research work and/or some experience in teaching, they were given preference.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether they will be required by the Government to serve under Government after the completion of their training and, if not, whether the Government can claim their services?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They have actually to execute a bond that they would go through the entire period of apprenticeship which may be anything from two to three years and thereafter they must serve in an institution if so required.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो शिक्षक वहां शिक्षित किये जा रहे हैं, यह किस किस स्थान से आये हैं, वहीं के हैं या कहीं बाहर के भी आये हैं, और अगर बाहर के आये हैं तो कहां के आये हैं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The students are, of course, our students. We have actually selected 146 of whom 107 have already joined. Six more candidates are expected to join very soon. About the remaining 33 candidates, well, they seem to have disappeared.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि आपने जो चुने हैं यह कहां कहां के हैं, क्या यह कुछ आप बता सकेंगे ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give the break-up for the States, but I can give this information. About 37 teachers were selected by the State Governments and universities, but the other selctions were on an all-India basis. There were 1,200 applications. Out of this, 800 satisfied the conditions for consideration. 374 candidates were interviewed and 109 were actually awarded fellowships.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the real difficulty of finding suitable men for being appointed as teachers in the training institutions, because the starting salary of a lecturer is Rs. 275 or Rs. 300 whereas a foreman with less qualifications gets Rs. 500, and thus the teaching staff are now of a poor academic calibre?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. In regard to these fellowships, we have guaranteed the candidates that, provided they complete their training satisfactorily, they will be started on a salary of Rs. 410.

Shri N. N. Patel: Out of these candidates, may I know how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would require notice.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I know if the number of candidates selected is enough to cope with the demand that is coming up after the second Plan period?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Originally, we had planned to give only 75 fellowships. We have increased it to 146, and next year, we shall review the position and give scholarships accordingly.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: May I know how many students were sponsored by the existing institutions and what plan do the Government have for placement of these teacher-trainees in the existing colleges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I gave the figures just now. Probably the hon. Member did not listen. 37 awards were made to people who were selected by the State Governments and other institutions.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any complaints have been received regarding the kind of selection that is made and, if so, what action has been taken in that regard?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No specific complaint has been received but naturally those who were not selected have said that they would like to be selected

Lignite Mines in Jammu and Kashmir

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*833. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 460 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the reserves of lignite and coal found in Jammu and Kashmir State have since been estimated;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the exploitation of these reserves?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The reserves of lignite and coal in Jammu and Kashmir have been only partly estimated. The work is still in progress. The areas where lignite and coal deposits have been found is structurally complicated and considerable amount of further work and interpretation would be necessary before reliable estimation can be made of the total quantity available. On the basis of work done hitherto however the reserves of lignite are estimated at 4·5 million tons and of coal at 2·5 million tons.

(c) Possibilities of the exploitation of these deposits are being explored but it is still premature to indicate any final plans in this respect.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government are exploiting these reserves with a view to bring them under the public sector? Is there any such proposition?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): All these matters are considered. Most probably, when the schemes are finalised, they will be done under the public sector.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this exploration and survey are being done exclusively by the Central Government or in co-operation and co-ordination with the State Government? What is the participation of the State Government in this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Survey and propspecting, as a programme, is a Central responsibility. Whether in Kashmir or in any other State, it is always handled by the Central Government. But we are now encouraging the State Governments to set up their own organisation to collaborate as best as they can, but because there are technical and financial difficulties so far as the availability of people is concerned they naturally go slow.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the views of the Kashmir Government have been taken on this subject, about having it in the public sector or the private sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are constantly consulting each other and whatever is being done is done in consultation with them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when the actual work of exploitation of these mines is likely to be started?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot say.

Shri Narasimhan: What is the average depth and thickness of these reserves? Are they deeper than they are found to be in Neiveli?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think I can compare this with the average thickness of the reserves found elsewhere. These have to be mined at a depth greater than 125 feet. I cannot say about the thickness. I cannot compare it with the other reserves. If the hon. Member is interested, he can table a separate question.

भारतीय गजेटियरों का पुनरीक्षण

*८३४. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २७ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या ८४५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय गजेटियर सलाहकार बोर्ड ने भारतीय गजेटियरों के पुनरीक्षण की योजना के प्रारूप पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ; और

(ग) उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ५ सितम्बर, १९५९ की बैठक में बोर्ड ने पहिली वोल्यूम के ड्राफ्ट प्लान पर विचार करके फैसला कर लिया है । बोर्ड ने उन विशेषज्ञों के नामों की सिफारिश की है जिनसे विभिन्न अध्याय लिखवायें जायें ।

(ग) सिफारिशें मंजूर कर ली गई हैं, और लेखकों से कहा गया है कि वे मई १९६० के आखिर तक सम्पादक को अपनी पांडुलिपियां भेज दें ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा पहली वाल्यूम का अभी निर्णय हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सारी वाल्यूम्स को तैयार करने में कितना समय लगेगा, और क्या यह काम अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही हो रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : मामूली तौर पर चारों वाल्यूम्स का प्लान २५ सितम्बर, १९५८ को एप्रूव किया गया था । लेकिन उसके बाद जब किताब लिखने का मामला आया तो उसके लिये डिटेल में जाना पड़ा, और इस डिटेल का खाली पहली वाल्यूम के बारे में ही फैसला किया गया है और उसके चेप्टर बांटे गये हैं । बाकी दूसरी वाल्यूम्स की डिटल्ड प्लान उम्मीद है आयन्दा साल में शुरू में हम फाइनलाइज करेंगे, और चारों वाल्यूम्स को तैयार करने में तीन चार साल लगेंगे । इसका ठीक समय बतलाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि इसमें एक्सपर्टस पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है और कुछ सबजेक्ट भी ऐसा है कि ठीक समय नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है । यह तो इस पर निर्भर करेगा कि एक्सपर्ट कब देंगे । उम्मीद है कि किताब के खत्म होने के बाद हम उसके संक्षिप्त ऐडीशन हिन्दुस्तानी भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित करेंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, इंडियन गैजेटियर्ज के संशोधन के बारे में कई सालों से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी शायद इस के लिये कुछ रुपया रखा गया था । अतः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इस मामले में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यह सवाल तीन चार साल पहले जरूर उठा लेकिन काम शुरू हुआ जनवरी, १९५८ से । इस किस्म के काम में जल्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये । मेरा इरादा था कि पहली वाल्यूम १९६० में निकाल दें, लेकिन सैन्सेस कमीशन ने बताया कि उनके पास जब यह मामला आयेगा, तो वह तैयार होते होते शायद मई, जून १९६१ हो जायगा । इस किसम की किताब का पचास साल में एक बार रिविजन होता है, इस लिये बेहतर है कि एक साल इंतजार करें और पक्का काम करें, बजाये इसके कि कोई कच्ची चीज निकाल दें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when these Gazetteers were published last, if we are going to revise them now? May I also know whether there is a general scheme or a fixed period after which these Gazetteers should be revised?

Shri Humayun Kabir: On this views will differ. This revision is taking place after over 50 years. Some scholars feel that the revision should take place every ten years. My personal view is revision after 50 years is quite enough.

Indology Institute

836. + **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Kodiyan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1220 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in finalising the proposal to establish the Indology Institute;

(b) if so, where this Institute will be located;

(c) whether its plans and estimates have been prepared; and

(d) if so, the total estimated expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The first step for the establishment of the Institute is to train a sufficient number of scholars and for this a beginning has been made. The other points raised in this Question have not yet been taken in hand.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what part of this scheme will be completed in the Second Plan period and what in the Third Plan period?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In answer to an identical question from the hon. Member on the 8th September, I told him that during the Second Plan period, we only propose to train the scholars.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that almost all the Indian universities have departments of indology and indological studies, may I know whether the work of this institute, when it is established, is proposed to be co-ordinated with the work of the universities or it is going to be an independent division?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A certain amount of work is being done in the universities, but the Board of Indology as well as the Oriental Conference in which all the universities are represented have been repeatedly recommending that a central institute should be set up to co-ordinate and supplement the work which is being done in the universities.

Shri Kodiyan: What is the minimum number of scholars which the Government think would be sufficient to start this institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Tentative plans indicate that we must start with four subjects—departments of South-east Asia, Tibet, Nepal and something to do with Western Asia. I presume we must have at least 15 or 20 scholars before we can start the institute.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी इस सवाल की धारा (बी) में यह पूछा गया है कि इस संस्था की स्थापना कहां की जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि एस०आर०सी० ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी जबलपुर बनाई जाये और जबलपुर में बहुत अधिक कालेज और विद्यालय हैं. ऐसी हालत में क्या इस की स्थापना जबलपुर मे किये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायन् कबिर : इस बारे में जब गौर किया जायेगा, तो दूसरी जगहों, जैसे बनारस, उज्जैन के साथ साथ जबलपुर को भी विचार में लाया जायेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that similar indology institutes exist in several countries of the world and if so, will Government try to establish some kind of collaboration between this institute and those institutes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Obviously, we must have their help and co-operation in starting our institute, because training in certain fields at this stage can be obtained only from those institutes.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह इंस्टीच्यूट आफ इंडालोजी कायम करने के लिये क्या राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है कि कौन सी बातें वे करें, जिन से इस को उन के यहां कायम करने का विचार किया जा सकता है ? क्या ऐसा कोई सुझाव रियासतों को भेजा गया है और अगर नहीं, तो क्या शासन इस पर विचार करेगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : मैंने पहले बतलाया कि अभी हमें स्कालर्ज ट्रेन करने चाहियें। जब तक स्कालर्ज नहीं हैं, खाली बिल्डिग से कोई इंस्टीच्यूट नहीं बनेगा। इस सवाल पर अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है।

Shri Radhelal Vyas: My question is whether suggestions have been invited from the State Governments stating the things that they are to do in order that this institute may be located in any particular State or at a particular place in a State? If no suggestions have been invited, may I know whether Government would invite suggestions from the State Governments?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not at present. If we invite suggestions from States, every State will demand that it should be located there.

Manufacture of Oil Drilling Equipment

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*837. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of Soviet Experts have proposed to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission the manufacture of equipment and spare parts for oil drilling within the country;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to start manufacture of such equipment at the Heavy Engineering Corporation (P) Ltd., Ranchi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. Both the Soviet and Indian experts have proposed the manufacture of drilling equipment and spares in India as far as practicable.

(b) Heavy Engineering Corporation (Private) Limited at Ranchi have included certain heavy drilling equipment in their manufacturing programme envisaged for the second phase of its operation.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has set up a committee of senior Engineers to examine and draw up concrete proposals for the manufacture of drilling equipment in India.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the amount of machinery that would be necessary for the Third Five Year Plan and if so, whether Government has tried to make any estimate of the capacity to manufacture the necessary equipment in the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Estimates of the requirements for the Third Five Year Plan have been made, but the capacity of installation to produce them is not known. That question is under consideration.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What is the total estimated foreign exchange that would be necessary for the machinery that would be required for oil drilling in our country in the Third Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain proposals have been formulated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

They have not yet been received the sanction of Government. It might, therefore, be premature to commit myself to the requirements, because the requirements are finalised on the condition of our limits to purchase them.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that Soviet and Indian experts have proposed to manufacture as far as practicable drilling equipment in this country. At the same time, the hon. Minister said that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have formulated certain proposals that are yet to be examined by Government. May I know how Government propose to co-ordinate these two different things and whether Soviet experts are going to help us with technicians or with finances also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I see no difficulty in co-ordination between these two. We require a certain amount of equipment. If we cannot manufacture them in our country, we shall import them. Planning for our equipment is quite separate from our thinking as to how to manufacture them. There are difficulties in manufacturing, designing and all that. As and when we are able to design and put our installations in a position to manufacture them, we shall do so. All these questions are being actively considered and any collaboration with the Soviet Union or any other country will be most welcome.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Morarka. I think he is absent.

An Hon. Member: He is here.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not stand up I will proceed to the next question.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry, Sir. Question No. 838.

Pig Iron Casting Machine at Rourkela

***838. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pig iron casting machine at Rourkela has broken down;

(b) if so, the reasons for this breakdown; and

(c) whether any damages are being claimed from the suppliers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ranga: What is the actual position? Something must have happened. Did anything go wrong? Or did the production go below your expectations?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Actually, it would not be correct to say that the pig iron casting machine has broken down. There were some initial difficulties and from time to time those things were attended to.

Shri Ranga: Was any loss sustained as a result of that? What is the technical defect that has been discovered and who was responsible?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In the beginning the production did not come to expectation because of the initial difficulty in the tilting machine. Later on, there were some other difficulties. Whenever there were any defects, they were attended to by the necessary tchnical staff and things were set right.

Mr. Speaker: What is the amount of loss incurred by that?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is very difficult to calculate the loss. The production did not come up to expectations which we had. But it is not possible to give the exact figure of loss in money or in some other terms.

Shri Ranga: It is very mystifying. They have their own technical officers who are paid very heavily. May I know whether the technical advisers were consulted in regard to this matter? What was their advice? In regard to this defect whose fault was it? Was anyone taken to task in regard to this matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is not a question of blaming technicians in any way. In the very nature of this thing, we have found out from time to time that there have been certain defects. They have been attended to. There have been certain losses also, because production has been slowed down. Whether they are due to certain defects in the operations conducted by the contractors, or due to certain other things, all these are being examined. And in the end if the contractor is assigned responsibility for such losses, perhaps we will also demand compensation for that.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has used the word "perhaps". Are we to understand that he is still wondering whether somebody has to be hauled up for it? What is the idea? What is the significance of the word "perhaps"?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not easy for any one just to sit down and assign responsibility on a particular person. All the circumstances have got to be taken into consideration. Then the agreement has got to be examined from the point of view whether the responsibility can be assigned on a particular group of technicians or the contractor. After all those things have been done, the question of compensation may come. I hope my hon. friend is quite satisfied with the reply.

Shri Morarka: May I know the reason for the delay in production? Why is this blast furnace not producing its rated capacity though eight months have passed since it was installed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice to answer it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May know whether it is a fact that the loss runs up to something like a crore of rupees, because of the fact that pig iron is not produced up to the estimated capacity? Therefore, the loss due to the breakdown, or whatever the reason, of the pig iron casting machine is much heavier than what the hon. Minister is prepared to give an answer here.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already expressed my inability just now to give the exact amount of loss in money.

Mr. Speaker: More than one hon. Member has asked this question. The Parliamentary Secretary has stated that it was expected to produce so much, whereas it produced only so much. So, in terms of quantity he can say how much the deficit is.

Shri K. D. Malaviya; May I say that the rated capacity of production is about 1,000 tons per day. For a certain period it has perhaps produced 400 tons, 500 tons or 600 tons. Initially, in the early stages, no one expects the production to go up to 1,000 tons suddenly. All these troubles have got to be anticipated. Therefore, it is very difficult to say with any accuracy the loss though we can say that some loss might have occurred. Only after some time can the optimum production be expected.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government propose to set up an inquiry committee to assess the loss and to fix up responsibility?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member sends a suggestion in writing, surely Government will consider it.

Shri Narasimhan: The hon. Minister has stated that to assess the loss and to apportion the damage an inquiry will have to be made. Do they contemplate any inquiry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as we are concerned, we do not think that any inquiry is necessary, because we have already enough machinery to look into this.

Shri Supakar: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I have already allowed a number of questions. When a machinery is installed and a rated capacity is expected, it will certainly take time to reach the rated capacity. If that is the only point, it is different. But has any defect been noticed on account of which there has been a slowing down of the quantity that has to be produced. The hon. Minister can easily say that there is absolutely no such defect and in the normal course it will take some time before the estimated capacity is reached. Otherwise, he may say that on account of the defect the production has gone down. It is a simple question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will not commit myself to the question that there is no defect and somebody cannot be blamed for it. All these questions are being constantly examined. The consultants have been asked to go and examine them. After the assessment of these reports are made, it is only then the question of claiming any damages, or assigning any responsibilities will arise. I think it will take some time.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Pangarkar; absent. Shri Bishwanath Roy; absent. Shri Bibhuti Mishra; absent. I will now proceed to the next question.

Shri Supakar: I will put the question.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot read the names of hundred members. If the first hon. Member is not here, other hon. Members in whose name also it appears should get up. Otherwise, I will proceed to the next question.

Shri Hem Raj: You used to call the names one by one.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter I will not do that. I will call only the first name. If he is not here, it is up to the other hon. Members to stand in their seats, and I will call anyone of them.

Shri Hem Raj: I suggest that Question No. 873 may also be taken up, as it also relates to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow it unless the hon. Minister agrees to it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am agreeable to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Oil Drilling in Bombay State

*839. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the survey for oil in Cambay and Baroda areas and in village Mehej in Surat district;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the availability of oil and natural gas in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Gravity and magnetic surveys have been completed over a good part of the Cambay-Baroda-Surat area including village Mehej. Seismic work has been carried out in the area lying to the south of Tarapur and located between the Sabarmati and Mahisagar rivers, and also in the Jambusar-Broach area including Ankleshwar and Mehej.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling in Jawalamukhi

*873. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1242 on the 8th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in drilling for oil in Jawalamukhi;

(b) the results achieved;

(c) whether any further assessment of the natural gas found in the areas has since been made;

(d) what further programme has been drawn for drilling more wells in the area to assess the natural gas and oil potentials; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the project so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) After deep test well No. 1 was drilled to a depth of 3067 metres, production tests are being carried out. Structural holes No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 reached the depths of 850, 858, 1007, 1048 and 958 metres respectively.

(b) No oil or gas was met with in structural holes No. 1 to 4 which have been tested. Tests of deep well No. 1 are in progress.

(c) No, Sir. It is too early to make a fresh assessment.

(d) Location for the second deep well has been pin-pointed. Drilling at this location will be undertaken after testing well No. 1.

(e) Figures will be furnished as soon as costing is completed.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Question No. 873 stands in my name.

Shri Hem Raj: By what time the work on deep drilling well No. 2 in Jawalamukhi will be taken up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have said that work on deep drilling well No. 2 in Jawalamukhi will be taken up only when full results of deep well No. 1 have been obtained by the Commission. A few more weeks remain for those results to be obtained.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether this well No. 2 will be taken up by the Rumanians or by the Russians?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri P. R. Patel: How many wells have been drilled in Gujerat, that is, in Surat, Cambay and other places, and how many of them are successful?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In the whole of Gujerat about a dozen wells, shallow and deep, have so far been drilled. In some of them I should say gas and oil at pressure has been encountered. But whether these discoveries will lead to successful discovery of oil or gas is still premature to say because it seems that the characteristic of this area is that oil and gas has been deposited in geological times in shallow depths and whenever we drill we get something at pressure. It is only after a fairly number of drillings have been completed, say about two dozen more, that we can make some good preliminary assessment of the quantity.

Shri Snpakar: What is the total expenditure incurred on the survey of oil in all the places in Bombay State and when is it expected that oil will be actually available from this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Separately I may not be able to give any idea of the size of the expenditure on oil prospecting in Gujerat, but it may not go beyond a couple of crores of rupees in any case. With regard to the actual quantitative assessment, it is still premature to say. Perhaps during the next Session, the General Budget days, I may be able to give a clearer picture of the quantity of oil that can be exploited from there.

Shri Assar: Is it a fact that the Government have now realised all of a sudden that last year's tall claims about oil deposits have proved wrong? If so, will Government announce the correct position?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: Has Government come to the conclusion or realised now that what all it has done so far is wrong?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Government does not realise that.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Assar.

Shri Yajnik: How much time will be taken by Government?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not get up earlier. I have called Shri Assar.

Shri Assar: We want to know the correct position. Last year tall claims were made.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are not to put indefinite questions, like tall claims or short claims. Suppose he says that he did not make a tall claim.

Shri Yajnik: How many wells are actually being drilled at the moment and how long will Government take in order to assess the possibilities of refining oil on a commercial scale?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These are very widely covered question and I am afraid, they need to be separated. With regard to the first part of the question I may say that we have just now been preparing to drill six deep holes in the whole of the country through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. These six deep holes are expected to be completed in three to four months' time from now. I am trying to rush with the task so that I may be able to get some assessment before the debate on the General Budget next year.

Shri Nana Patil: Has the Government received the report on the recent drilling work done near Ankleshwar and, if so, how far has it been successful?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Government have received the reports of the progress made in Ankleshwar. One is a shallow hole which has been drilled upto a depth of 1,100 metres, that is, 3,300 or 3,400 feet. The other is under preparation. We hope to start drilling next month. It is still premature to give any assessment.

Shri P. R. Patel: In how many wells has oil been struck in Gujerat?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In Lunej structure oil has been struck in both the wells that have been drilled so far.

Assessment Committees on Higher Education

***840. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the scope and functions of the Expert Committees constituted by University Grants Commission for assessing the quality of higher education in each branch of study in the various Universities; and

(b) when their reports are likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The function of the Review Committees set up by the University Grants Commission is to systematically evaluate the existing position with regard to teaching and research—especially at Post-graduate-level—in various science subjects in the Indian

Universities and to make recommendations for further development of facilities so as to raise standards of training in these subjects. Amongst the terms of reference of these Committees are:

(i) The evaluate the present status of development and progress in the specific scientific field under reference;

(ii) the qualitative and quantitative appraisal of the research schemes in progress and their utilisation value to the needs of the country;

(iii) the trends of research, its potentialities and steps to be taken for further expansion of facilities;

(iv) scrutiny of syllabii and examination system at different levels and to suggest methods for standardisation and improvement;

(v) suggest ways of co-ordination between the Universities and non-university Institutions of teaching and research.

The Committees may, however, modify these terms of reference, if it is in the interest of the work entrusted to them.

(b) No time limit is fixed by U.G.C. for the submission of these reports, but it is expected that the same will start coming from December, 1959 onwards.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: From the statement I find that the Committee may modify the terms of reference in the interest of the work entrusted to them. Could I know if the Committee can suggest departments for subjects like Archaeology and Museology to be opened in universities and make recommendations for building equipment and personnel on matching grant.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These committees have been appointed, as the statement will indicate, with regard to teaching and research at the post-graduate level in the various sciences and terms of reference have been laid for these committees. Slight modifications can be made by the committees. That is what the University Grants Commission told them. But I do not think that it is open to the committees to change the terms of reference altogether.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know if the members of the committees have been chosen on an *ad hoc* basis or from a panel maintained by the UGC? If so, what are the qualifications and criteria for such selection?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the list of members. There are various committees, like, Chemistry, Zoology, Bio-chemistry, Botany, Physics, etc. Most of the people who are selected for these committees would be university professors who have knowledge of these subjects and who can understand problems of research and research techniques.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether these committees will be asked to standardise the syllabii for the degree and post-graduate examinations so that students going from one university to another may not find themselves in difficulty?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would refer the hon. Member to the terms of reference as indicated in the statement.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है क्या यह कमेटी हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तनों की जरूरत है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के उपाधि वितरण उत्सवों में कहा गया है और जिन परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता को शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ समझते हैं, उन पर भी विचार करेगी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस बड़े सीमित हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा

कि जो स्टेटमेंट और टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस हैं उन्हें देखें ।

Shri Tangamani: The Review Committee which has been set up is starting its work in December, 1959. How long will it take to complete the work? Has any time limit been fixed, namely, whether it will take three months or six months for submitting the review report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement says that the reports will start coming from December, 1959, onwards. It will not take very long. In a work of this kind, naturally the Commission could not fix any time limit. But it is expected that within a few months the reports will be available.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that it will need very wide statistical survey for these committees to make, has the Indian Institute of Statistics been associated with this assessment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Have any special cases been brought to the notice of the UGC as to the defect in imparting education in all these subjects at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question hardly arises out of the question which the hon. Member has originally asked. The University Grants Commission, as the House is aware, is concerned with the determination and maintenance of standards. These committees have been appointed to meet the statutory obligation of the Commission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शतरंज

***८३५. पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद समिति ने शतरंज के खेल को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की है और न उसे सरकारी संरक्षण ही प्राप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). मान्यता प्राप्ति के लिये की गई अखिल भारतीय शतरंज संघ की प्रार्थना अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् के विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली में बम विस्फोट

***८४१.** { **डा० राम सुभग सिंह** :
श्री बं० चं० मलिक :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार अब इस बात का निश्चय कर सकी है कि दिल्ली मे बम विस्फोटो मे किन-किन का हाथ था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : दिल्ली में पटाखों और दूसरे विस्फोटों के सिलसिले में कई एक व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और इनमे से बहुतों को सजा हो गई लेकिन इन वारदातों के पीछे किसी खास गिरोह का हाथ मालूम नहीं हुआ । दिल्ली में हाल मे कोई बम विस्फोट नहीं हुए हैं ।

Konarak Temple

***842. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inner hollow of the Konarak Temple is filled with sea sand for purposes of stability;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rain water which percolates into it, dissolves the salts from the sea sand, and acts on the stone and disintegrates them; and

(c) if so, whether the Archaeological Department have taken steps to replace the sea sand with fresh sand?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). When the repairs to the temple were first seriously taken up in the first two decades of the present century, the mandapa was found to be in a very dangerous condition. Fifteen-feet wide dry masonry walls were therefore built all round the the inner faces of the mandapa and sand poured from the top. It will thus be seen that before the salt of the sand can touch the walls of the monument itself, it will have to impregnate the thick modern walls, which is a remote possibility. Similarly rain-water has to percolate through the enormous thickness of the original wall plus the fifteen-feet thickness of the modern wall before it can touch the sand so as to dissolve the salt in it.

Electric Furnaces

*843. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Oza:
Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 547 on the 19th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for the setting up of electric furnaces to utilize the scrap available locally; and

(b) if so, their numbers (State-wise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Six electric furnaces have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Nineteen more furnaces are to be licensed under this Act as follows:—

State	Licensed	To be licensed
Andhra		1
Bombay	2	3
Delhi	2	..
Madras		1
Mysore	..	1
Punjab		3
Uttar Pradesh	1	2
West Bengal	1	8

In addition to these, permission has been granted under the Iron and Steel Control Order to the erection of two small furnaces, employing less than fifty workers, in the Punjab and one electric furnace in Bobmay.

All these—28—are in addition to 13 electric furnaces already in operation in the country and 16 more which are in different stages of installation.

Indian Pensioners from Burma

*844. **Shri Achar:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Indian pensioners from Burma that under the guise of income-tax the amount they receive is reduced by 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to redress this grievance?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. A few complaints have been received recently to the effect that the Burma Government is insisting on the deduction of Income-tax at 50 per cent from the pensions payable to Burma pensioners who are residents of India and non-residents of Burma.

(b) Government are examining the matter brought out in the complaints with a view to ascertaining the facts before taking further steps.

Development Loan Fund

*845. { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the impact of the United States Government's decision to tie up Development Loan Fund loans to purchases within their country?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The United States Government's decision to tie up Development Loan Fund loans to purchases within that country will not affect the past loan agreements between the Government of India and the U.S. Development Loan Fund but would affect only future loans. Since, prices are generally known to be higher in U.S.A. for various types of capital goods of interest to India, the new policy would mean that the effective aid to be received in the form of commodities will be less.

प्रविधिक पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

***८४६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रविधिक पुस्तकों का हिन्दी मे अनुवाद कराने के लिये शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा जो योजना बनाई गई थी उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना कब तक पूर्णरूपेण कार्यान्वित हो जायगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) योजना पर राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों और प्रकाशकों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि अगले वित्त-वर्ष में इस योजना को अमल में लाया जा सकेगा ।

Training in Geology

***847. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding training of post-graduate students in geology each year by the Indian Bureau of Mines, has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The training scheme is being implemented under the 'Practical Training Stipends Scheme' of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The scheme envisages imparting training to 20-post-graduate students in applied geology/mining for a period of one year. The trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs. 150 per mensem during training.

Enquiry against the Director of Museum, Trivandrum

*848. { **Shri Kumaran:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the enquiry against the Director of Museum, Trivandrum (Kerala State) has been received by the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under the consideration of the Kerala Government.

Village Apprenticeship Scheme in Universities

***849. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal of the village apprenticeship scheme which

was launched in 1956-57 has been received from those Indian Universities which had shown interest in its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 20.]

(c) and (d). The matter is receiving the attention of the Committee appointed by the Government to work out details of pilot projects for National Service by students.

Fire Brigades in Tripura

*850. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is frequent devastation by fire in the divisions of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide fire brigades for the divisional towns in Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There have been some cases of fire in the Sub-Divisions of Tripura during the past 3 years. Houses in that territory are constructed of material which catches fire easily. Further, substantial portions of the territory are covered with forests. Both these factors increase the risk of fire.

(b) There is already a fire brigade in Agartala. Two more fire brigades have been sanctioned, one for Dharmanagar in the North and the other for Udaipur in the South. They will be set up shortly.

Proof and Experiment House in Orissa

*851. **Shri B. C. Mullick**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage has been caused to the Proof and Experiment House at Chandipur Sea-coast in Orissa due to the cyclones in September and October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the buildings and the roads in the area were severely damaged. The estimated loss is about Rs. 4 lakhs. No loss of life has been reported.

Nahorkatiya—Barauni Pipeline

*852. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.K. firm has been given the contract to supply pipes for the first stage of the Nahorkatiya-Barauni Pipeline Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders for the supply of about 31,000 tons of linepipe of the value of £1,898,398 for the first stage have been placed with M/s. Stewarts and Lloyds of London. The length of pipe ordered is 255 miles of 16" diameter.

"Seizure of Chinese Gold Dollars"

*853. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one person was arrested at Ambari Falakata Airport on the 6th November, 1959 by the Land Customs and Central Excise Officials for possessing Chinese gold dollars worth Rs. 81,000; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). It is a fact that a person was arrested at Ambari-Falakata Airport on the 6th November, 1959 for carrying Chinese and Tibetan Silver coins (not gold) valued at about Rs. 8,100 (not Rs. 81,000). The individual was detained on suspicion of carrying Silver Dollars into India without licence and payment of duty. Further investigation in the matter is in progress.

Marking System of Voting

***854. Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of elections to the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha held so far and the constituencies therefor where the marking system of voting has been used;

(b) the percentage of votes rendered invalid due to defective marking; and

(c) how this percentage compares with the percentage of invalid votes in the system prevailing prior to the introduction of marking system of voting?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

(c) The percentage of invalid votes under the marking system of voting cannot be compared with that under the old system as the two systems vitally differ in the manner of casting a vote. Consequently, such a comparison cannot yield any valid conclusions about the relative worth of the two systems.

Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1955

***855. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Central Government employees who fall in the category of "workmen" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have been exempted from sections 4A, 4B etc. of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1955; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Most of the Central Government employees in the category of "workmen" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have been exempted from Rules 4A, 4B etc. of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955. This exemption does not, however, apply to a few categories of employees, mainly those in the Department of the Post and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation, as they have long since been governed by the rules and regulations applicable to non-industrial Government employees.

Telugu Novel 'Narayanarao'

***856. Dr. Samantsinhar**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi has recommended the translation of the Telugu novel 'Narayanarao' into Oriya and some other regional languages; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some aspersions against Oriyas and distorted facts are given in that novel?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Telugu Advisory Board recommended this book for translation into other Indian languages. One of the members of the Oriya Advisory Board has since raised certain objections and the matter is under consideration of the Akademi.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल सर्वेक्षण

***८५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री ३१ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९८६

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में तेल की खोज के लिये जो सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा था, इस बीच उस कार्य में और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) अब तक किये गये सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय): (क) लगभग सारे उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों की तलहटियों में भूमीक्षण भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण (reconnaissance geological survey) कार्य हुआ है।

(ख) परिणामों का अनुमान लगा सकने से पहले अधिक विस्तार मे काम का होना आवश्यक है।

Purchase of Indian Planes by Ghana Government

***858. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some planes manufactured by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited have been sold to the Government of Ghana; and

(b) if so, what is the price charged?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

अफीम की खेती

***८५६. श्री वाजपेयी:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच और रतलाम जिलों में अफीम की खेती करने वाले किसानों को रेलवे लाइन के समानान्तर १५ मील की दूरी तक अफीम की खेती करने से रोक दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस विषय मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सलाह नहीं ली गई थी ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (डाक्टर बी० गोपाल रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते ।

(घ) पोस्त की खेती के लिये पहले से ज्यादा जमीन देने के लिये इस साल मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों के किसानों की कुछ दरख्वास्तें आई थी ।

(ङ) उसके बाद इन जिलों में पोस्त की खेती के लिये क़रीब २,००० बीघा जमीन और दी गई है ।

Theft and Robberies at Imphal

***860. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in thefts and robberies at Imphal during the last few months and crime situation in Manipur has deteriorated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to cope with the situation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). There has been some increase in the number of thefts during the current year but no case of robbery has been reported from Imphal. Some new police stations have been established in the hill areas for the better enforcement of law and order.

Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956

***861. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final allotment of officers transferred under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 has been settled;

(b) if not, how long will it take to do it;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the officers have been put to hardships and have applied for merger in Central Services; and

(d) if so, what has been done in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Final allotment of all except 132 Government servants transferred under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 has been settled. The case of 132 Government servants are under the consideration of the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) The Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have been requested to finalise the pending cases by the end of December, 1959.

(c) and (d). The Government of India had received 17 representations requesting a change of allocation on general grounds which did not indicate any special hardship. No request to the Government of India has been made for being absorbed in the Central Services. Even if such a request is made it is not possible to accept it.

भारत के लोक गीत

***८६२. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भारत के लोक गीतों का संग्रह करने और उन्हें प्रकाशित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे लोक-गीत है जिनमें प्राचीन भारतीय सभ्यता और इतिहास का कुछ है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) नीचे लिखी कार्रवाई की गई है :—

(i) लोक गीतों का संग्रह, उनको रिकार्ड करना, और प्रसारित करना,

(ii) लोक गीतों का प्रकाशन,

(iii) जहां सम्भव है, वहां लोक गीतों का संग्रह और प्रकाशन करने वाले संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Central Committee on Prohibition

*863. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 187 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding composition and functions of the Central Committee on Prohibition have since been worked out in consultation with the State Governments; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Replies from the State Governments have been received and it is expected that the matter will be finalised shortly.

Import of Coal Mining Equipment

***864. Shri Snbodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking for the import of coal mining equipment and machinery to meet the essential requirements of the coal industry;

(b) the total foreign exchange requirement to meet the demand during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether steps are also taken for the supply of raw materials such as pig iron, steel etc. to the Coal Mining Industry; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Efforts are made to provide adequate foreign exchange for the import of coal mining machinery to meet the essential requirements of the coal industry both in the public and private sectors.

(b) Rs. 36·61 crores.

(c) Yes.

(d) A bulk quota for steel and cement is fixed for the coal industry keeping in view the supply position of these materials and the genuine requirements of the industry. This quota is placed at the disposal of the Coal Controller for distribution to individual collieries. No such allocation is, however, made in respect of pig iron and the collieries are free to place indents direct on the Iron and Steel Controller.

प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन जांच समिति

***८६५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री मुरारका :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री ५ मार्च, १६५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट इस बीच मिल गई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वित्त उपरंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हां । इम समय रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है । सरकार का इरादा है कि ज्योंही इस पर विचार कर लिया जाय और कम से कम इमकी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों के बारे में निश्चय कर लिये जायें त्योंही उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाय ।

Tagore Birthday Centenary Celebrations

***866. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1226 on the 8th September, 1959 and state the further progress made in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his birthday centenary celebrations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The work on books under translation or in press has continued, but no editions have been released. Selections of essays and letters are expected to be finalised shortly.

सरकारी सम्पत्ति पर दिल्ली नगर निगम कर

***८६७. श्री राम सुभग सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सम्पत्ति पर दिल्ली नगर निगम का लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये का कर अभी वसूल करना बाकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली कारपोरेशन एक्ट १९५७ की धारा ११९ के मुताबिक सरकारी सम्पत्ति सम्पत्ति-कर से बरी है। यह कर उसी सम्पत्ति पर लग सकता है जिस पर २६ जनवरी, १९५० से पहले टैक्स लगता था । जो सम्पत्ति बरी है उसमें जो कारपोरेशन की तरफ से सेवायें की जाती हैं उसका खर्चा वाजिब होता है । भारत सरकार २६ जनवरी , १९५० से पहले की बनी हुई इमारतों पर लगने वाले सही सम्पत्ति-कर और दूसरी इमारतों के सेवा कार्य पर जो रकम लागू हो उसकी जांच कर रही है ।

Junior Technical Schools in Punjab

***868. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have asked for any aid for setting up Junior Technical Schools;

(b) if so, the aid given; and

(c) the nature of the schemes approved?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been agreed that the Central aid will cover 60 per cent. of the approved non-recurring expenditure and 60 per cent. of the deficit in recurring expenditure, but the quantum of assistance to each institute will be known only next year.

(c) Establishment of three Schools, one each at Kangra, Kapurthala and Gurgaon. The Schools have started functioning this year.

Custom Checking on Nepal Border

***869. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of double checking by custom offices, one at Raxaul (India) and the other at Birganj (Nepal), has been introduced; and

(b) if so, whether this system has worked successfully?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The system of checking of goods despatched to Nepal once at the Raxaul border post on the Indian side and again at Birganj in Nepal by His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been in vogue since 1954.

(b) Yes; Sir.

Naga Hostiles

***870.** { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles attacked the Aizuram thana in Manipur on 20th November, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter by the authorities?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). On the 20th November, 1959, the Azuram Police Station in Manipur was attacked by about 20 Naga hostiles. The attack was repulsed by the police personnel after an exchange of fire which lasted for about 15 minutes. The retreating hostiles were pursued by the police and one of the hostiles was apprehended while two others were arrested later. The police did not suffer any casualties. A case has been registered and is under investigation. There was no material damage either to the buildings or property of the Police Station.

Additional forces have been detailed to comb out the area.

Loss to Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*871. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Ltd., is likely to be put to a huge loss because of lack of co-ordination between the working of its iron ore mines and steel plants at Rourkela and Durgapur;

(b) if so, nature of loss incurred; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to create coordination between the iron ore mines and steel plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Natural Gas in Assam

*872. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1127 on the 3rd September, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far or proposed to be taken for the utilisation of natural gas in Assam;

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question of utilising natural gas in two phases. The Committee, in their Interim Report submitted to the Government in August, 1959, recommended that fertiliser, cement and power plants should be set up in the first phase for utilising the associated gas which would be available. It has been decided that setting up of the proposed fertiliser and cement plants would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the setting up of the power plant would be the responsibility of the State Electricity Board of Assam under the technical guidance of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It has also been decided that the fertiliser plant will produce 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 50,000 tons of urea per annum; the power plant will have an installed capacity of 50,000 k.w.; and the cement plant will produce 300 tons per day.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have prepared a Project Report on the fertiliser project. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is preparing a Project Report on the setting up of the power plant, in consultation with the Assam Government who will handle the project.

(b) The schemes are in the process of being formulated; they have not been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Staff

*874. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to various ministries regarding the recruitment of staff for newly created works; and

(b) whether Government have assessed the approximate number of existing staff who may be surplus and can be usefully absorbed in newly created works;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It has been decided that recruitment to administrative, executive, ministerial skilled and unskilled posts which are not connected with the Plan or required for security purposes, should be stopped for a period of one year. Necessary orders are under issue.

(b) Not yet.

Technical Education in Bombay State

1348. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to Bombay State for the development of Technical Education; and

(b) the heads on which it has been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). Rs. 28,58,489.

(b). The grants have been given for the expansion and/or development of the following institutions:

1. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
2. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.
3. Institute of Engineering Technology, Dhulia.
4. Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, Poona.
5. Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
6. Bhailalbhai & Bhikhabhai Polytechnic, Anand.
7 College of Engineering, Poona
8. L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
9 Government Engineering College, Nagpur.
10. Government Polytechnic, Poona
11. Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad.
12 Government Training Institute, Khar.
13. R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
14. Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad.
15. Government Polytechnic, Amravati
16 Engineering College, Morvi.
17. A. V. Parikh Technical Institute, Rajkot.
18. Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar.
19. Government Polytechnic, Sholapur.
20. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur.
21. Government Polytechnic, Karad.
22. Dr. S. S. Gandhy College of Engg. & Technology, Surat.

23. School of Printing Technology, Bombay.

24. Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grants to Bombay Institutions

1349. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations in Bombay which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1958-59 and the amounts thereof;

(b) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has decided to give grants for promotion of Marathi Drama during 1959-60; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned the following grants to cultural organisations during 1958-59 in the Bombay State:—

	Rs.
1. College of Indian Music, Dance and Drama, Baroda .	5,539
2. Natya Sangh, Bombay .	19,500
3. Rang Bhoomi	3,575
4. Indian National Theatre, Bombay	10,000
5. Little Ballet Troupe, Bombay	22,000
6. Ballet Unit, Bombay .	7,500
7. School of Indian Music, Bombay	2,500
8. Saurashtra Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rajkot . .	5,000
9. Darpana, Ahmedabad .	10,000
10. Gujerat Natya Mandal, Bombay	18,500
11. Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Ponna-2	2,500

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Social Welfare Extension Projects in Bombay

1350. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance given to Bombay State in 1959-60 so far for social welfare extension projects and for social and moral hygiene and aftercare programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A sum of Rs. 12,91,395 (Rupees twelve lakhs, ninety-one thousand, three hundred and ninety-five) is reported to have been released, so far, by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Ministry of Community Development for Social Welfare Extension Projects of Bombay for the year 1959-60.

2. So far as Social & Moral Hygiene and After-care programme is concerned, according to the existing Government procedure for release of Central assistance, payment will be sanctioned in the last quarter of the financial year on the basis of figures of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and estimated expenditure for the last quarter. A sum of Rs. 4·00 lakhs has, however, been allocated as Central assistance over the programme during 1959-60.

Hostels for Bombay Students

1351. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the construction of hostels for students in Bombay during the Second Five Year Plan so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 44,59,000.

Delhi University

1352. **Shri Ramji Verma**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi University does not favour the recognition of the private teaching institutions in Delhi for coaching non-collegiate women students and even for regular women students;

(b) what alternative arrangements are being made to facilitate the study of these students; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start new colleges to provide for their education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Board of Women's (Non-Collegiate) Education which is responsible for arranging for instructions to non-Collegiate women students, has, from 1957 arranged for evening classes for the students of Preparatory and B.A. 1st Year Classes. Since there were students who had not joined these classes, the Board have arranged for a limited number of lectures to be delivered at convenient hours by qualified persons on payment of honorarium.

(c) A new college for girls has been started at New Delhi this year. There is no proposal at present to start any other new college.

Coal Despatches to Pakistan

1353. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the total tonnage of coal despatched to Pakistan during June—November, 1959 as compared to the despatches made during the corresponding months in 1958?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The total quantities of coal despatched to Pakistan during the period June—November of 1958 and 1959 are as follows:

1958 (June—November)	581,167 tons.
1959 (June—November)*	327,221 tons.

*Figures for November 1959 included here are provisional.

Import of Defence Stores

1354. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of import of Defence stores during 1959 so far; and

(b) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to make India self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad during 1959-60 upto the 30th September 1959 is approximately Rs. 26·51 crores.

(b) A statement indicating steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The list of Defence stores imported from abroad is being constantly scrutinised by the technical authorities with a view to see if such stores could not be indigenously manufactured and imports cut out. Procedures have been introduced whereby all indents to be placed abroad are scrutinised with a view to ensuring that all avenues of indigenous production have been explored before an indent is passed for import of stores. The capacity of the Ordnance Factories is being more fully utilised and progressively increased with the modernisation/replacement of the existing machinery according to a phased programme. Research and development and Production and Inspection establishments which are located in various regions of the country maintain close liaison with industries in the private sector with a view to assessing their potential and also to assist and encourage them to produce more and more items of Defence requirements. Specifications of Defence stores are also constantly under review with a view to their modification and the use of substitutes so as to make use of indigenous manufacture and also help further development of these stores within the country. Whenever new equipment is purchased from abroad, suitable conditions are inserted in the contracts for the grant of manufacturing licences by the suppliers. Several new projects under this arrangement have already started production.

Wind-Mills for Rajasthan

1355. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal of using in the desert areas of Rajasthan the wind-mills newly designed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for lift irrigation purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Surveys of wind velocity have been conducted in certain parts of Rajasthan and it has been ascertained that potentiality exists in the Jodhpur region. The question of installing wind-mills is under consideration.

Text-books in Delhi Schools

1356. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the text-books of all subjects have been prescribed for all classes in Government and aided and Corporation schools in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some such schools are teaching from books which have not been prescribed as text-books; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The procedure regarding the prescription of text-books in Delhi schools is as under:

(i) *Primary and Middle Classes (Classes I to VIII)*: Text-books for all the subjects taught in these classes are prescribed by the Directorate of Education.

(ii) *High and Higher Secondary-Classes—IX to XI*:

(a) Specific text-books are prescribed for

1. English;
2. Modern Indian Languages; and
3. Classical Languages.

(b) For other subjects (leaving Science and Technical subjects) books are recommended.

(c) For Science and Technical subjects no book is either prescribed or recommended but the Heads of the schools can choose any book which covers the syllabus.

So far as the Primary and Middle classes are concerned, text-books according to the existing syllabus are already prescribed. However, an integrated syllabus for Basic and non-Basic schools is at present under preparation and text-books according to the new syllabus will be prescribed after the same has been finalised.

So far as Higher Secondary schools are concerned, text-books for English, Modern Indian Languages and Classical Languages have been prescribed. In the case of other subjects the position is as stated under items (ii), (b) and (c) above.

(b) No, Sir, so far as I am aware.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure Tax

1357. Shri D. C. Sharma: *Will* the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure tax assessments, collections and arrears from 1st April, 1959 upto the 30th November, 1959 (State-wise); and

(b) what steps have been taken to realise the arrears of expenditure-tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total demand raised during the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st October, 1959, as a result of expenditure tax assessments amounted to Rs. 41·74 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 12·33 lakhs was collected during this period, leaving a balance of Rs. 29·41 lakhs to be collected. State-wise figures upto 30th November, 1959, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The bulk of the arrears is represented by the demand created in the month of October, 1959. This is likely to be collected in the ordinary course during the remaining months of the year, but if it becomes necessary, recovery action as provided in the Act will be taken.

Indians in UNESCO Secretariat

1358. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian officers and employees workig in the UNESCO Secretariat;

(b) the name of the country the nationals of which occupy the largest number of posts in the aforesaid office; and

(c) the ratio of Indians and those belonging to other countries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Seven.

(b) France.

(c) The ratio is 1:50 approximately.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

1359. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1815 on the 31st August, 1959 and state the progress made so far with regard to the setting up of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The draft rules for the two Services have almost been finalised, but certain details are still being worked out in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Services will be constituted as soon as all the details are finalised.

Labour Participation in Management

1360. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing a scheme for the participation of labour in the management of the Bharat Electronics; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Works Committee consisting of equal number of representatives of the management and workmen to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good employee-employer relations has been established.

In the present formative stages and reorganisation, time is not yet opportune to take the steps proposed but it is under continuous review by the management and Government.

Commonwealth Education Conference

1361. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegates who participated in the meeting of the Commonwealth Educational Conference held in London recently have submitted any report after their return from there; and

(b) if so, the important points made out in their report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

Liability of Government in Torts

1362. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2652 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from the remaining

States regarding liability of Government in torts; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the question of introduction of a bill in Parliament to define the law relating to the liability of the Government in torts?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. They have since been reminded.

(b) The matter is still under examination. As issues involved require careful consideration, it is likely to take some time before a decision is taken.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

1363. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to associate Defence Science Organisation with the Directorate of the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd.; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Adequate coordination is being maintained in the design and development work being done by Bharat Electronics Limited and the Defence Science Organisation by the Electronic Development Panel of the Defence Production Board. This ensures sufficient liaison of the Defence Science Organisation with the Directorate and Management of Bharat Electronics Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

Republic Forge Company Limited

1364. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 462 on the 10th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in completion of legal formalities regarding the investment of 1·5 million dollars by the International Finance Corporation in the Republic Forge Co. Ltd?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Government have communicated their formal approval to the proposal of the Company to take a loan from the International Finance Corporation upto $ 1·5 million. It is, however, understood from the Company that they have not yet concluded agreements with the I.F.C. and their technical collaborators, the Steel Improvement Forge Company of the U.S.A.

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

1365. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 724 on the 13th August 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal for strengthening of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): An additional Bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has been created. It is located at Calcutta.

Central Basic School in Delhi

1366. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 152 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishing a Central Basic School in Delhi has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(c) the nature of steps taken so far for its establishment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). No. The proposal now is to establish the school under the auspices of a voluntary organisation with Central assistance and the matter is under negotiation with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi (Delhi Branch).

Literacy

1367. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) by what percentage literacy has gone up according to the limited survey conducted this year in the country; and

(b) what is the percentage of increase of literacy among women?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No limited survey of literacy in India has been conducted this year. The tabulation of the results of the pre-test of the first draft of the census questionnaire for the 1961 census, confined to a very small area, however, revealed a literacy percentage of 40·7 per cent as against 16·6 percent according to 1951 census. The corresponding figures as the result of the aforesaid pre-test for women are 28·8 per cent against 7·9 per cent. These figures however, are by no means indicative of either the whole of India or any of the States.

Law Commission's Recommendations on Judicial Administration

1368. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken to implement the recommendations of Law Commission in respect of reforms in Judicial Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The Report is a voluminous one and contains numerous recommendations which have to be considered by he Government of India, the State Governments, High Courts etc. It will, therefore, take considerable time before final decisions on the recommendations are taken. The Report has been circulated to all concerned for comments. One portion of the report relating to a unified Bar is being implemented through the Legal Practitioners Bill. The amendments to the two Procedural Codes suggested by the Commission have been referred back to the Law Commission as suggested in the Report to be taken along with the work relating to the general revision of the Codes which has already been taken in hand on a top priority basis. It is also proposed to discuss the important recommendations contained in the Report in the next Law Ministers' Conference

Wells in Orissa State

1369. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government to enhance the present rate of assistance per well upto Rs. 2,000 under Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes: and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anti-Fraud Squad

1370. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 557 on the 19th August, 1959 and state the number of Company law cases dealt with by the Anti-Fraud Squad during September and October 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two cases were under investigation by the Fraud Squad during this period and no fresh cases were registered.

Production in Ordnance Factories

1371. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Ordnance Factories, both civilian and services, has gone up in 1959; and

(b) if so, how these figures compare with those of 1958?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of work done during the first eight months of 1959 (January to August) is well over 25 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1958.

Idle Army Vehicles

1372. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of army vehicles lying idle have since been repaired;

(b) if so, the number of such vehicles; and

(c) the number still to be repaired?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Ordnance Factory, Bhandara

1373. **Shri D. G. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1219 on the 8th September, 1959 and state the progress made in the matter of setting up an Ordnance Factory, at Bhandara?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Various steps are being taken towards the implementation of the project on a priority basis.

It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the project.

Toddy Tappers Cooperatives

1374. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Excise Officers in Kerala have closed toddy shops run by Toddy Tappers Cooperatives for delay in payment of free tax and sales tax during August and September 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): No.

Capital Issues

1375. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased *to* state:

(a) whether Government have statistics of the capital issued without Government's permission; and

(b) if so, the amount of such issues during the last three years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amounts of the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. lakhs)
1956-57	899·27
1957-58	909·12
1958-59	956·22

Unused Silk Fabric in Ordnance Factories

1376. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw materials including silk fabric, etc. costing over Rs. 26 lakhs have been lying unused in the ordnance factories for the last 7 years;

(b) if so, the details of these items with their value;

(c) the circumstances under which they were accumulated; and

(d) the steps if any, taken to dispose of the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the materials mentioned in para. 29 of the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1959. If so, it is correct that most of the raw materials worth over Rs. 24 lakhs were procured during 1950 to 1954 for manufacture of certain quantity of parachutes. Owing to certain technical difficulties the production of these parachutes was delayed. Final tests on the indigenous parachutes were however carried out last year and they are in bulk production. Over Rs. 17 lakhs worth of material will be utilised in the manufacturing of parachutes.

The remaining raw material is required or is in use for other purposes.

Indian Manuscripts in other Countries

1377. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made or are still being made to obtain copies of rare and ancient manuscripts of Indian origin not available in India but preserved by other countries; and

(b) if so, the results of such efforts?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Efforts are made from time to time whenever attention of Government is drawn to the existence of such rare and ancient manuscripts and generally Photostat copies are obtained without much difficulty. In addition, universities, learned organisations and individual scholars secure such Photostat copies on their own, but no record of such acquisition is available and the effort and time required in compiling a list would not be commensurate with the results.

New Headquarters of Delhi Municipal Corporation

1378. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 137 on the 5th August, 1959 and state the progress made so far in finalising the proposal regarding building the new headquarters of the Delhi Municipal Corporation near the Ram Lila Ground?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The design prepared by the Ford Foundation Team has been found to be very costly and, as such, another design is being prepared. The necessary estimates will be prepared as soon as the design is finalised. The work will, however, be taken up in phases, such as clearing of land of the old structures. The entire work is expected to be completed by the end of 1963.

Hindi Encyclopaedia

1379. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 153 on the 5th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the compilation and publication of Hindi Encyclopaedia by Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha; and

(b) the extent of further assistance given by the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Since the Starred Question No. 153 was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 5th August, 1959 the Nagari Pracharini Sabha has made further progress with the work. During, the period July to November, 1959, 365 more articles for Volume I were edited finally and press copy prepared. Necessary diagrams and blocks for the purpose were also prepared.

List of all the articles on subjects connected with Humanities and Language—Literature Sections to be incorporated in Volumes II to X is being finalised. List of writers of articles for these volumes is also being finalised.

(b) A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Sabha for the purpose from July to November, 1959.

Hobby Workshops in Universities

1380. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 5th August, 1959 and state the further progress made to implement the proposal to establish hobby workshops in universities and colleges?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Schemes of the M. S. University of Baroda and the Visva-Bharati University have been approved.

Grants have been paid to the Universities as noted against each for the purpose of implementing the scheme of Hobby Workshops:—

1. Baroda	—	8,000
2. Nagpur	—	5,000
3. Saugar	—	3,740
4. Visva-Bharati	—	7,000

The proposals of the Universities of Delhi, Roorkee and Calcutta are still under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The Commission have selected 39 colleges from the following Universities which fulfil the prescribed conditions for introducing the scheme of Hobby Workshops:—

1. Agra
2. Andhra
3. Bombay
4. Calcutta
5. Delhi.
6. Gauhati
7. Gorakhpur
8. Gujarat
9. Kerala
10. Madras
11. Mysore.
12. Nagpur
13. Punjab
14. Poona
15. Rajasthan
16. Saugar
17. S. V. Vidyapeeth

The Commission have requested the Universities to obtain necessary plans and estimates from the colleges and the details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure required in connection with the implementation of the scheme and to furnish the same to the Commission. Replies are still awaited by the Commission.

Singareni Coal

1381. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of low grade coal are lying at Singareni Colliery depots; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to use this low grade coal and clear the stocks from the depots?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The stocks are of slack coal and the quantity has been fluctuating round about 40,000 tons in recent months.

(b) The Coal Controller is exploring the possibility of more of this slack coal being accepted by the power houses at Basin Bridge and Chola and the Cement factories of M|s Associated Cement Co. Ltd. The State Coal Controllers of Madras, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh have also been advised that *ad hoc* sanctions for this coal will be issued outside the State quota. In addition, steps have been taken to increase the capacity for the movement of wagons to consumers served by the route *via* Korukkupettai.

Fees in Government Schools in Kerala

1382. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose: }

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the fees to be paid by students in Government schools in Kerala State from this educational year onwards;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any represenations have been received from the students regarding this; and

(d) what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The facts have been called for from the Government of Kerala.

Shahdara Marginal Bund

1383. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of the villages within the Shahdara marginal bund have been shifted to New Sherpur;

(b) if so, the number of families shifted; and

(c) the financial assistance given?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. Only the residents of Old Behari Pur and Sherpur have been shifted to New Sherpur.

(b) 168.

(c) Rs. 40,450.

Quota for Grade I Clerks in R.T.E. List

1384. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for inclusion in the regular temporary establishment list of assistants, a quota of 50 per cent had been reserved for Grade I Clerks;

(b) whether previous R.T.E. lists of Assistants had been prepared on the ratio of 4:3:1 in between Grade I Clerks of the Central Secretariat Service, quasi-permanent Assistant and second test qualified Assistant respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that while all persons included in the lists of quasi-permanent Assistants and qualified Assistants have been included in the third R.T.E. list of Assistants, confirmed Grade I clerks have been left out from inclusion in that list. and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; a minimum reservation of only 25 per cent has to be provided for permanent Grade I Clerks while making appointments to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants.

(b) Attention is invited to the answers to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1199 answered in the Lok Sabha on 9-12-1959. As the Central Secretariat Clerical Service was constituted only with effect from 1-5-54 and had not come into being at the time of constituting the Initial R.T.E. of Assistants, the question of reserving a separate quota for permanent Grade I Clerks in that R.T.E. did not arise. In the Second R.T.E. of Assistants, 50 per cent appointments were made from amongst permanent Grade I Clerks, quasi-permanent Assistants and Second Test qualified Assistants in the ratio of 4:3:1, and the other 50 per cent on the basis of the departmental competitive examination held in January 1956 for this purpose, without any reservation for permanent Grade I Clerks. The net reservation for this category therefore worked out to 25 per cent in the case of the Second R.T.E. of Assistants also.

(c) and (d). All the quasi-permanent and Second Test qualified Assistants have been included in the Third Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants. 25 per cent of appointments in the Third R.T.E. of Assistants were reserved for permanent Grade I clerks of the C.S.C.S. also, and such of them as were eligible to be included in the R.T.E. against this reserved quota have been included.

PL 480 Loan

1385. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any hand in the utilisation of earmarked PL 480 loan funds for financing specific schemes of economic development;

(b) the items on which amount has been spent;

(c) whether it is a fact that money of this account in Export-Import Bank (for re-loaning) has remained unspent; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, the schemes are selected by the Government of India and finalised in consultation with the U.S. authorities.

(b) Agreements for financing seventeen projects covering a total sum of Rs. 146·26 crores have been signed. So far, a sum of over Rs. 14·8 crores has been received as loan in respect of the following projects:

Name of the Project	*Amount* Rs.
Refinance Corporation .	5,00,00,000
Chambal Project . .	4,06,42,800
Hirakud Project . .	19,23,842
Kosi Project . . .	2,20,60,000
Kundah Hydel Project .	1,72,82,419
Koyna Hydel Project .	1,61,44,149
TOTAL .	14,80,53,210

(c) and (d). The Eximbank of the U.S.A. grants loans to U.S. business firms and their Indian affiliates from rupee funds placed by the U.S. Government at the Bank's disposal under what is known as the Cooley Amendment to the PL 480. Only one loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been granted by the Bank so far. The firms selected should be mutually acceptable to the Bank as well as to the Government of India. According to the agreed procedure, the firms who need the loans have to address their loan applications to the Bank. In cases where the Bank is prepared to act favourably upon an application, it consults the Government of India. The initiative thus rests firstly with the private sector firms, who need the loan from the Eximbank, and have, therefore, to apply for it, and secondly with the Bank, which has to consider such applications and then consults the Government of India.

Land-Air Warfare School

1386. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure expected to be incurred in running the Land-Air Warfare School at Secunderabad;

(b) how many such schools are in existence in India at present and how many more are to be started; and

(c) whether these schools are on the model of the schools in England or contain some new features?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 4·4 lakhs approximately.

(b) This is the only school of its kind in India. There are no plans at present to start any other such school.

(c) This school has been established on the model of a similar school in the United Kingdom.

Interplanetary Rockets

1387. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any proposal under consideration for collaboration with other advanced countries in spatial probes and interplanetary rockets?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): As a part of the Indian programme for the International Geophysical Year, the U.P. State Observatory at Nainital has been tracking both Russian and American satellites by means of a Baker-Nunn Camera loaned by the Smithsonian Observatory, U.S.A. There is no programme at present of Indian collaboration in Cosmic probes or interplanetary rockets.

Petroleum Institute

1388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up Petroleum Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on the 17th October, 1959 approved the proposal to establish an Institute of Petroleum. Details are yet to be worked out.

B.T. Course at D.M. College Imphal

1389. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate department for the Bachelor of Teaching course has been opened by the D.M. College, Imphal;

(b) if so, whether teachers have been appointed for the purpose; and

(c) the number of full-time and part-time lecturers serving in D.M. College?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Full-time	3 Lecturers
Part-time	6 Lecturers

Accommodation for Police Staff

1390. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Punjab Police Rules applicable to Delhi accommodation has to be provided for all married Upper Subordinates and 41 per cent of Lower Subordinates;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of the police personnel have not been provided with accommodation; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to provide accommodation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No. Married accommodation is provided to as many officials as possible.

(b) Most Upper Subordinates have been provided with accommodation. Such Police personnel as are entitled to rent free accommodation but who have not yet been given any, are paid house rent allowances.

(c) Some accommodation is under construction and a phased programme for additional accommodation is being prepared.

College Teachers in Kerala

1391. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of teachers in the Private Colleges in Kerala do not conform to the minimum prescribed by the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are differences in the minima in the Private Colleges in Kerala;

(c) whether there are uniform rules in the Private Colleges regarding service conditions, security of service and retirement age; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to ensure uniformity?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government have no information to this effect. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thefts in North and South Avenues

1392. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts committed in South and North Avenues during the last inter-Session period; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb the thefts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a)

South Avenue	*North Avenue*
2	Nil

(b) The areas of South and North Avenues have been divided into four beats and each beat is patrolled by the police throughout the day and night. Unauthorised hawkers are not allowed to frequent these areas and constant vigilance is maintained.

UNESCO Conference at Bandung

1393. **Shri Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Scientists of South and South East Asia jointly sponsored by UNESCO and Indonesian Council of Sciences is being held at Bandung in December, 1959;

(b) how many scientists are participating in it from India; and

(c) whether these scientists will be sponsored by the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One.

(c) No, Sir.

Scheduled Caste Section Officers in Central Secretariat

1394. **Shri Surya Prasad**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Section Officers who belong to Scheduled Castes in the Central Secretariat Service; and

(b) whether any of these officers were given the privilege of relaxed standard of qualifications in their promotion to this grade under the Home Ministry's order on this subject?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The total number of such officers is 51; of these, 11 are in Grade II and 40 in Grade III.

(b) In all cases of promotion of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes, a relaxed standard is applied.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Punjab

1395. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent out of the amount allotted for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Punjab during 1959-60; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount was spent during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 23.]

(b) The amount was spent on the following schemes:—

1. Scholarships and re-imbursement of fees.
2. Technical Education.
3. Training in Mills|Factories.
4. Housing and House-sites.
5. Community Centres.
6. Publicity.
7. Legal assistance.
8. Agriculture.
9. Industries.
10. Training of Nurses & Dais.
11. Subsidy for purchase of land.
12. Veterinary.
13. Panchayats.
14. Medical.
15. Sanitation.
16. Roads & Bridges.
17. Drinking water wells.
18. Development of Forest.
19. Development of Irrigation.
20. Co-operatives.

Rehabilitation of Vagrants

1396. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take for rehabilitation of vagrants in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): During the Second Plan period the Central Government have decided to assist State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on approved schemes dealing with the problems of vagrancy and beggary.

गढ़वाल और अलमोड़ा के टेक्टानिक्स का अध्ययन

१३९७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री जेम्स एम० हेटन ने, जिन्होंने हिमालय के टेक्टानिक्स (बनावट) का अध्ययन करने के लिए गढ़वाल और अल्मोड़ा का दौरा किया था, इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी पूरी रिपोर्ट अथवा उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातों का विवरण टेबल पर रखेंगे; और

(ग) उसकी सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं। रिपोटं का एक संक्षिप्त सारांश भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के वार्षिक रिकार्ड्स तथा मेमोयरज (Memoirs) में शामिल किया जायेगा जोकि यथासमय प्रकाशन किये जायेंगे। इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों को प्रतिलिपियां संसद के पुस्तकालय को हमेशा भेजी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Missing Persons Squad

1398. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the year in which the Missing Persons Squad was formed in Delhi;

(b) the number of staff employed in the squad (class-wise);

(c) the number of cases (year-wise) in which the Missing Persons Squad was called for help;

(d) the number of cases successfully handled by the Missing Persons Squad; and

(e) the number of missing persons that could not be traced?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Missing Persons Squad was formed on the 1st January 1957.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 24.]

Institute of Oriental Culture of U.S.S.R.

1399. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team from the Institute of Oriental Culture of U.S.S.R. visited Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of other places visited by the team in India; and

(c) the purpose of their visit?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Government have no information on the subject.

Houses Constructed in New Sherpur Village

1400. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new houses constructed by Government in Sherpur Villages in Delhi are all damaged; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter?

***The Minister of Home Affairs* (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Steel from U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

1401. Shri S. A Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of Steel imported from the US.S.R. and the U.S.A. in 1959 so far; and

(b) the amount spent on it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The total quantity of steel imported from U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. upto October, 1959, is 1,93,321 tons and 20,572 tons respectively.

(b) About Rs. 10·7 crores.

Import of Iron and Steel

1402. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel imported during 1958-59 and countries from which India imported steel;

(b) whether all the steel imported during 1958-59 was imported through global tender;

(c) if not, how the imported steel prices are arrived at; and

(d) what is the present stock of imported steel unutilised in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 25.]

(b) No, Sir; Imports were made partially through Global Tenders, and partially otherwise.

(c) In cases where purchases have not been made through tender, the prices were arrived at by negotiations.

As regards imports on private account, the importers pay the prices prevailing in the world markets at the time of import.

(d) Approximately 14,000 tons in stock.

Police Control Room, Delhi

1403. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has set up a Control Room in Parliament Street Police Station;

(b) if so, whether this new move has been useful in minimising crime incidence in Delhi; and

(c) how much money has been spent on this project?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A Control Room was established in the Parliament Street Police Station on the 27th November, 1959 and has started doing useful work.

(c) No extra expenditure has been incurred as the staff has been found by internal adjustment within the Delhi Police.

Surrender of Arms and Ammunition

1404. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a large surrender of arms and ammunition from Moreh in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the number and nature of such arms?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity and nature of arms and ammunition recently recovered from Moreh in Manipur is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 26.]

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

EXPLOSION IN HYDERABAD

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee: Serious explosion caused by gun powder in the densely populated Begum Bazar, Hyderabad, on 13th of December, resulting in the death of seven persons and injury to 15 persons. That is the news that appeared in the papers. Hon. Members want to know what the responsibility of the Centre is and what that is due to. We had a similar explosion in Asansol also.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I regret to inform that yesterday there was a serious explosion in the city of Hyderabad costing several lives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What several lives?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am reading the statement, Sir.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Nagpur, and the Inspector of Explosives, Madras, as well as the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad were contracted on phone today to obtain information regarding the explosion that took place in Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad city, on Sunday, the 13th December, 1959.

It was reported by the District Magistrate that an explosion took place about 8 A.M. in an old two-storeyed building as a result of which the building cracked and collapsed. The police rushed to the spot immediately along with the fire brigade and from the debris, 5 dead bodies were taken out. The five killed were two women, two men and one child. Seventeen persons were injured by the accident who were rushed to the hospital. The Commissioner of Police has informed the Chief Inspector of Explosives on phone that the injuries are not very serious. Parts of the building which were in a precarious condition and about to collapse were pulled down and the debris is being cleared under the direction of the District authorities. The preliminary enquiries made by the Commissioner of Police show that 9 families were residing in this building. The precise cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. This will be looked into by the Inspector of Explosives as soon as he reaches Hyderabad. A wireless message was received by the Inspector of Explosives, Madras, in the afternoon of 13th December. The Inspector of Explosives is leaving for Hyderabad by plane at 11 A.M. today and will be reaching Hyderabad this afternoon. The Chief Inspector of

Explosives is also leaving Nagpur by train this evening and will be reaching Hyderabad tomorrow morning.

According to the Commissioner of Police, a resident of the building was apparently trying to break open a fuse or detenator (usually used for exploding shells) in order to sell the metal (usually copper) in the bazaar. The fuse contains usually high explosives which can explode by mere friction alone. It is surmised at this stage that probably the explosion took place as a result of friction while the metal portion was being broken open. The person alleged to have been tampering with the fuse is reported to have been killed in the explosion.

A fuller report is expected to be received soon when it will be decided whether a more formal enquiry under Section 9A of the Explosives Act is required to be held. The information so far received indicates that the detonator was possessed by the person concerned unauthorisedly.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I just want to know from the hon. Minister this. Are we strictly enforcing the elementary rules of the Explosives Act? These accidents are occurring in Calcutta and Hyderabad. Are the Inspectors going about doing their duty and enquiring into the causes why these lapses are not checked and why do they not check violations of the elementary rules?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): In answer to that, I would like to say that the staff of the Chief Inspector of Explosives is doing its part of the duty. For much of the information in regard to these matters, we have to depend naturally on the police authorities of the States concerned. We seek help from them, we receive information from them and our Inspectors act on that basis. The organisation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives is a comparatively small one. In Hyderabad, I do not think we have got an Inspector. The person who is in Madras will have to attend to that part of the work at Hyderabad. What I am trying to point out is, we have to depend to a large extent on the police also in regard to this matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berampore): May I know if there is any Central Government dump of explosives and how the responsibility of the Central Government comes in?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Could he repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: How is the Central Government responsible for this? What is the part played by the Central Government in the management and supervision of this?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the Explosives Act is concerned, it is under the control of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry of the Government of India. We have not got the details at this moment. We do not know how far we come into the picture.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the statement of the hon. Minister, some shells were purchased by somebody. If that is correct, they might have been purchased from some store. I want to know whether this will also be enquired into and whether the other shells which are kept in that place are properly examined. The others may also explode. The second point is this. Now that explosion are occurring more in the country, either an Assistant Inspector or Deputy Inspector should be there. Otherwise, every time, the Chief Inspector has to rush and it takes three days to enquire into the matter.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I nowhere stated that it was purchased in the market or something like that. I said, apparently the person was trying to break it open in order to sell the metal in the bazaar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Probably this was purchased in some store. Otherwise, why should he break open? He wanted to sell it in the form of scrap. The real thing is, it must have contained gun powder.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: At this stage, we have no information as to how he came into possession of this detonator.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I know why the Chief Inspector at Nagpur did not give top priority to this and proceed to Hyderabad? He has said that he will be proceeding this evening reaching there next morning. Why did he not give top priority to this?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Hyderabad comes under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Explosives, Madras. He is proceeding this morning and by now possibly, he is there.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the hon. Minister's statement, I am not giving my consent to the adjournment motion. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table: Shri Morarji Desai.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I seek a clarification from you, Sir. There was an adjournment motion given by me. Even the statement that you have made here, it is very difficult for me to understand. How you gauge the importance of an adjournment motion. I said that there was referrence to this in the Assam Assembly by Shri K. P. Tripathi, Minister of Labour and Industries to the effect that there were attempts at derailing a train carrying army personel in a place near Tezpur. There are fifth columnist activities going on in that frontier State. Air space violations have taken place not once, nor twice, but thrice after the occupation of Longju. Secondly, there is a very subtle propaganda going on to the effect that we do not have arms to defend our country and then to the effect that Assam is primarily a land of mongoloids and China is a land of Mongoloids. All sorts of propaganda are going on. There are attempts at derailment of trains. This was referred to by the Minister for Industries in the Assam Assembly on the 11th of December. You say, it may be important otherwise, but it is not so urgent a matter to warrant interruption of the business of the House. I would ask you very humbly to tell us how you gauge the importance of a subject?

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to answer all that. Hon. Member may feel it is important. I do not feel it important for an adjournment motion. There is attempt at derailment; no derailment has taken place; no casualty. Therefore, hon. Members may put a question or ask for a statement on the floor of the House. Did I say at any time that if the hon. Minister does not accept a short notice question, I will disallow it? Hon. Members know full well that even when short notice questions are not accepted, I never disallow those questions. I bring them as long notice questions. I am trying to help every hon. Member to elicit as much information as possible. The only difference is this. The hon. Member thinks, here and now this matter ought to be taken up. Cannot I have a different view that this could be taken up on the floor of the House by a question? That is all the difference. I am not minimising the thing at all. I do not want the hon. Member to wait till a derailment takes place.

Shri Hem Barua: You know, on most occasions, they are disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: I must tell hon. Members about short notice questions also, even on the day on which the House commences, short notice questions come in. We originally thought that if it is not possible t give 10 days' notice, at the close of a session, short notice questions are allowed, because you cannot give 10 days' notice and the session will close. At other times, short notice questions are allowed on urgent matters which could not wait for long notice. Now, short notice question is becoming a regular feature. Hon. Members may have their own views. I can have my own view also. Therefore, if they insist upon asking how do I judge, on what ground, this is the ground. I can only say that the hon. Member could have waited and if he had put in a short notice question, I would have allowed a short notice answer as quickly as possible because there is not sufficient time and we close on the 22nd. I am alive to the seriousness of it.

Shri Hem Barua: This is an adjournment motion, and you have admitted yourself that this is an emergent thing.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hem Barua: If it had happened on the 16th November, possibly there could have been a short notice question, and the time-limit of ten days could have been adhered to.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Hon. Member may put down a question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Regarding my adjournment motion about the violation of air space in NEFA and in the Kamrup District of Assam, you have been pleased to write to me that a calling attention notice on a similar subject has already been received. May I submit with regard to that that an adjournment motion must always get priority in such affairs? Because a calling attention notice has been received and perhaps admitted, my adjournment motion on the violation of air space in NEFA and in Kamrup District of Assam has not been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: True. The hon. Member knows full well that an adjournment motion will be admitted only if there is urgency. If some other person came two days earlier and tabled a short notice question or even a calling attention notice, the urgency of this disappears. He must have come at the earliest possible moment, before any other persons comes. If some other person had already come a couple of days earlier, I would say there is no urgency.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The calling attention notice admitted by you is about the entire violation of the air space. This is something else.

Mr. Speaker: So far as these matters are concerned, I hold a different opinion. Hon. Members are under the impression that adjournment motions are the normal rule for bringing up matters before the House; I am not. Adjournment motions are of a serious nature. We are losing touch with respect to this matter. We do not realise the importance of adjournment motions. An adjournment motion should be tabled only in exceptional cases where the Government is at fault on a serious matter. If the adjournment motion is carried, the Government will have to quit and put the Opposition in its seat. Or, it may be raised in respect of other very serious matters with respect to which very important action has to be taken immediately. Otherwise, an adjournment motion seems to be an ordinary question itself, and when I disallow, every hon. Member thinks it is his right to get up and spend away the time of the House. I am really surprised. I have been saying again and again that this ought not to be the attitude of the hon. Members regarding adjournment motions. In regard to very serious matters I have no objection.

Shri Hem Barua: On this air space violation, I submitted a short notice question on Saturday, but you have allowed a calling attention motion, but a short notice question is always better than a calling attention motion. Scope for the short notice question was prevented.

Mr. Speaker: It is for me to decide. Short notice may or may not be accepted by the Minister. I have no control over short notice questions. Calling attention I can allow by myself. I must have disallowed the

[Mr. Speaker]

calling attention motion also. That is what the hon. Member wants me to do.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I have already submitted a calling attention motions on the subjects I request that both may be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I may not admit.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है जहां पर कुछ ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं जिनके कि कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के यह दो बहुत बड़े और पुराने विश्वविद्यालय इस समय बन्द हो गये हैं और इसका प्रभाव प्रान्त के और भी विश्वविद्यालयों पर पड़ने जा रहा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यह विषय प्रान्त की सरकार का है परन्तु क्योंकि दूसरे विद्यार्थियों के जीवन पर और दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि इस विषय पर यहां विचार किया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the adjournment motion. This relates to the Allahabad University being closed *sine die*. An adjournment motion has been tabled. I have disallowed it on the ground that the University is being run under a statute of the State Government. This Government has absolutely no control over that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The University Grants Commission is there.

Mr. Speaker: They may give money, but they seem to have no control over that, but all the same I would like to ask the hon. Minister independently of the adjournment motion a question. There seems to be an epidemic spreading to all these Universities. One after the other is being closed. There is a separate Ministry here. Though under the Constitution, Education and Health are State subjects, we are spending much more than even an individual State does, but so far as the responsibility is concerned, we say we have nothing to do with it. I am also following it. Therefore, though I have disallowed the motion, I would like to know what exactly the position is? We have no control at all over it. This seems to be catching. Students after students are striking. Have we no control when we give them money? Or, let them manage it themselves. I wanted to put that question.

About six months ago I requested the various Ministers here to tell me, wherever they have something to do with a State subject, what their jurisdiction is and what the State's jurisdiction is. I have been sending reminders after reminders. Every day I have to decide whether a case should come up before the House or not. If I take one view, the hon. Ministers say I have taken that view wrongly. Hon. Members also say that I have not taken the view correctly. Therefore I would urge upon the Ministers to tell me, wherever they have something to do with State subjects, what their jurisdiction is, how far I can allow and admit an adjournment motion or a calling attention notice or anything, so that I may be clear in my own mind.

What is the attitude of the hon. Minister? Has he nothing to do with this at all?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I have not yet spoken.

As far as these two universities are concerned, Allahabad and Lucknow, as you are fully aware......

An Hon. Member: And Mysore.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:......the State Government is entirely responsible for their administration. They have been created by an Act of the State Legislature, and the Central Government has no jurisdiction over these universities.

The question was raised with regard to giving grants by the University Grants Commission.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Of course.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is true that that the Commission does give grants to all the universities for certain specific purposes, but neither the University Grants Commission nor the Government of India have any control, direct or indirect, over the administration of the universities. Therefore, I should like to submit most respectfully that these subjects cannot be discussed in this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF GOVERNORS OF IMF, IBRD AND I. F. C.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 14th Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1785/59.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri *Gajendra Prasad* Sinha): On behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of fair retention prices, ex-works, of Pig Iron produced by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(ii) Letter No. 63(8)-TR/58, dated the 18th July, 1958 from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Tariff Commission regarding revision of price of Pig Iron produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(iii) Letter No. TC/ID/P-2, dated the 14th November, 1958 from the Tariff Commission to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry regarding revision of price of Pig Iron produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(iv) Government Resolution No. SC(A)-2(217)/57, dated the 5th November, 1959.

(v) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (iv) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/1786/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1291, dated the 28th November, 1959 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1787|59.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS (PAYMENT OF FAIR RENT) ACT

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956

[Shri Datar]

read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, a copy of each of the following Notifications published in Kerala Gazette:

(i) No. 28849-F. 3/58/Rev. dated the 16th January, 1959 containing the Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Rules, 1959.

(ii) No. 19273/F. 3/59-4/Rev. dated the 15th June, 1959.

(iii) No. 32996-F. 3/59/Rev. dated the 16th October, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1788/59).

AMENDMENT TO KERALA PRIVATE FORESTS (ASSUMPTION OF MANAGEMENT) RULES

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Kerala Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act, 1957 read with clause (b) of the Proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala, copy of Notification No. 19707/57/Agri. F. (B)-4, dated the 16th October, 1959, published in Kerala Gazette, making certain amendment to the Kerala Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Rules, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1789/59.]

AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1314, dated the 1st December, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1790/59).

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1959 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(2) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 9th December, 1959 passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an all-India Bar. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.'

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an All-India Bar, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri P. N. Sapru.
2. Diwan Chaman Lall.

3. Shri Santosh Kumar Basu.
4. Dr. W. S. Barlingay.
5. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.
6. Shri R. C. Gupta.
7. Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha.
8. Shri M. Valiulla.
9. Shri S. Channa Reddy.
10. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil.
11. Shri P. D. Himatsingka.
12. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour.
13. Shri Faridul Haq Ansari.
14. Shri Harihar Patel.
15. Shri B. D. Khobaragade".

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: I lay on the Table the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President, since a report was last made to the House on the 16th November, 1959.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing the names of Members who have been absent for 15 days or more continuously from the 8th Session.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

KIDNAPPING OF TWO POLICEMEN

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Kidnapping of two members of Delhi Traffic Police on the 30th November, 1959."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): On the 30th November, 1959, a police party consisting of a Head-Constable and 5 Constables was on cycle-checking duty near the Safdarjang Tomb. At about 2-40 P.M. the party saw a truck loaded much beyond the permissible limits. The truck was signalled to stop and the driver was requested to produce his documents. He, however, replied that he did not have the documents in his possession. The Head-Constable then got into the truck and directed the driver to take it to the Traffic office at the Parliament Street Police Station as transport vehicles plying without documents are liable to be impounded under the Motor Vehicles Act. A foot-Constable also got into the truck. Instead of proceeding towards the Parliament Street Police Station, the truck driver proceeded on the Safdarjang Road and ignored the directions given to him by the Head-Constable. The Constable who was sitting in the back of the truck blew his whistle and beckoned to a taxi driver to follow. When the truck slowed down near a round-about at the junction of the Kitchner Road and Willingdon Crescent, the Constable jumped out, got into the taxi and chased the truck. In the meanwhile, a Head-Constable of the Delhi Armed Police who had noticed the incident informed the Control Room at Parliament Street Police Station and some police wireless vans were directed to pursue the truck. The truck was ultimately stopped at Bara Tooti and its driver was arrested and has been remanded to judicial custody till the 15th December, 1959.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I would like to know whether the constables who were kidnapped had any weapons with them?

Mr. Speaker: Did they carry any weapons?

Shri G. B. Pant: No, the constables do not carry any weapons.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Any firearms?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that they had no firearms.

12·21 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 8) BILL,* 1959-60

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1959-60.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: I introduce† the Bill.

12·22 hrs.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE BILL

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I make a submission on a point of order regarding the motion that the hon. Prime Minister is going to move? Certain constitutional propriety which has to be looked to has not been looked to. When the Constituent Assembly of India debated this particular Entry in List I of the Seventh Schedule, the consensus of opinion was......

Mr. Speaker: Is it with respect to the motion to be moved by the hon. Prime Minister, regarding the Indian Statistical Institute Bill? The hon. Prime Minister may move his motion, and then I shall hear the point of order.

Shri Khadilkar: It would be better if, before he makes his speech, I raise this point of order, because he can take into consideration my submission. It is also a question of the privilege of the House.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): If it is a point of order, what is there to wait for?

Shri Khadilkar: I shall be very brief; I shall finish in two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Everything that the hon. Member wants to say cannot be allowed, unless it is a point of order, at this stage. Is it a point of order?

Shri Khadilkar: In my opinion, it is a point of order, and you have got to give your ruling on it.

Mr. Speaker: Let him state the point of order first.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall make a brief submission. I have gone through the debates of the Constituent Assembly, and I find that there was a consensus of opinion among the framers of our Constitution, and again and again, this point was stressed also, that when a national status is conferred on any institution, certain formalities should be gone through. In that sense, in the present Bill, there is no statutory structure mentioned anywhere at all, and yet we are going to confer a national status on the institution. This is a big lacuna, in my opinion, and is against the spirit of the Constitution.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 14-12-1959.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Therefore, my submission is that the Mover of the motion may be pleased to look into this matter and accept a Select Committee to remove this defect in the Bill. I am appealing to you as the custodian of the privileges of this House....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not going to hear him any more. If it is a question of reference to a Select Committee, that has to be done by way of an amendment to the motion for consideration. If he wants to introduce any changes in any particular clauses with respect to which he feels that there is any lacuna, he can table an amendment, and that may be considered.

There is no point of order in what the hon. Member has raised. A point of order must prevent the further progress of a Bill or the further consideration of a matter before the House. The hon. Member has not raised any such point of order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:*

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute having at present its registered office in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.".

This institute is well known. Nevertheless, I should like to give just a few facts in regard to it. It was started in the early thirties, and has grown since then very considerably. Till now, it is not only the only but the very big institute doing statistical work in Calcutta, and in fact, all over India. There can be no doubt about its importance. In fact, its importance is recognised internationally, all over the world. It is one of the noted statistical institutes in the world, not only in India; in India, of course, there is no other doing that type of work.

I should have thought that there was no need to lay stress on this fact of its intrinsic importance, and its importance as a national institution. It is almost a formality that I am observing now by bringing forward this Bill before the House. So, I was surprised when I found an hon. Member referring just now to something which I could not understand, about some processes having to be gone through. I do not know what those processes are, except that a Bill is placed before this House for its acceptance now.

I do not propose at this stage to take the time of the House in referring to its importance and to the work it has done. Statistical work of this kind is always important, but now, today, with our planning etc. it is of the utmost importance. There can be no planning without statistical work on a big scale. And this statistical work too, in the present context, is not merely compiling of figures. There, all kinds of other aspects come in, especially planning aspects, what is called, I think, biometry and psychometry and various aspects of this where psychological and biological questions also come in. In fact, government today is largely based and would become progressively more and more based on accurate statistical information. Of course, we have had statistical information in the census statistics and so many other things; the censuses are important, and they do take place from time to time, but there are so many other types of

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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statistics which are essential, production, this, that and the other. These statistics, no doubt, are collected separately also by our Ministries to suit their purposes, and that is all right. But there is no other way to collect them in various ways, apart from those special matters, than through this institute in India.

I may point out that a fairly large sum of money is shown in this Bill and in these papers as having been given to or spent by the statistical institute. Of that, a considerable sum of money, a little over Rs. 50 lakhs is for the National Sample Surveys which are done more or less on a contractual basis. That is, in fact, previously, though, I think, not now, it was a pure contract; the Government of India used to give this piece of work, and whatever was left over from the money, they kept; it is not a profit-making organisation; so, that went into their other work. Now, I do not think that is done exactly like that. But the point is that all this National Sample Survey work is done even now on a more or less contractual basis.

This Institute has become a big centre, a developing centre of research, education and training in Statistics. It has organised quality statistical control, national sample survey and studies in connection with problems of economic development. The Institute was a private Institute, to begin with, and is still a private authonomous Institute, which did work for Governments, whether Central or State, and received payment for work done, as I said, more or less on a contractual basis. In addition, it has received in recent years some sums of money for specific types of activity. It has also received some money from UNESCO for having an international training centre in Statistics to which the Government of India has also contributed.

There can be no doubt about its vital importance in the scheme of things, and secondly also in regard to its being one of the recognised institutions of this kind in the world and respected greatly for not only its normal work but for certain original work which it has done and which has benefited and profited the science of Statistics or, rather, the practice of it.

The whole question that arises in this matter is really how best to deal with this institution. Some people think that an Institute of this kind should, more or less, be a government organisation. This Bill is not meant to convert this into a government organisation. After very careful thought, we have come to the conclusion that it should maintain and retain the autonomous character which it has had thus far, subject to various checks etc. which Government or Parliament may have. Now this is a wider question which I should like to place before the House. We have been progressively coming to the conclusion that too much centralisation of our activities is not a good thing. Of course, Central control in some matters is a good thing, but too much centralisation and departmentalisation of our activities is not a good thing. Now, however that may be for our other activities, one thing is quite certain, in my opinion, that science and matters connected with science cannot be or should not be dealt with by the normal governmental routine methods. Art in a sense cannot be dealt with, or should not be dealt with, in that way. There are other subjects too. You cannot have creative impulses dealt with by routine methods. That is why wherever science has grown very considerably—let us say, in the United States of America or in the Soviet Union, two entirely different types of countries with different structures of government—they give the widest latitude, both of them, to their scientific apparatus to grow. Naturally they have checks to see that money is not wasted. But they give them latitude. These institutions do not have to come for sanctions to people who usually have no ghost of an idea of science or that special thing. What happens in the governmental apparatus, normally, is that it is looked at, very competently looked at, but not looked at from the particular scientific or like point of view.

Now, we want science to grow, and I think it is quite essential that we should accept this broad approach to this question, that scientific work should have a certain latitude. Therefore, we have decided that in this particular matter, this should continue to be an autonomous organisation, but Government comes in all over the place to tell them what to do, how to do it, to check them, to inspect—all that kind of thing.

Now, it may be that if this type of approach is a successful approach, one may even consider enlarging it so that it may cover some of our own State-owned governmental enterprises, because as our work grows, as State-owned governmental enterprises grow, it becomes very difficult for them to grow if there is constant reference back to governmental agencies. However fast they may work, there is delay, and delay is the most wasteful thing from every point of view that one can have.

So that we are thinking, more or less, in terms of greater autonomy, whether in the administrative sphere or any other. If I may refer to something that is not perhaps quite relevant, in the administrative sphere, this House knows that many State Governments are going in for a great deal of devolution of authority and power to panchayats and the like—which is a very happy sign. That, of course, has no application here. It only represents a certain mental approach of devolution of authority with checks at the right places and not continuous references and the like.

For this reason and many others, we feel that scientific organisations should be treated in this way. In the present Bill, therefore, we have accepted this basis for the Indian Statistical Institute to function as an autonomous organisation. But having said that, we have put in quite a large number of ways in which Government can see that the work is done according to its wishes. Various checks and counter-checks are provided. But we have definitely and deliberately not put in Government Directors etc. which changes the whole nature of it. I believe there are eminent men in it. The present President of this Institute is Shri C. D. Deshmukh who has been there for some years.

If I may draw attention to some of the principal clauses of this Bill, one is the authority to give degrees and diplomas in Statistics. By some previous Act, it is stated that degrees and diplomas could only be given by Universities. Now this goes sligtly outside that scope, but in this particular sphere of Statistics, there can be no doubt at all that is as competent a body as you can have. Some people have suggested, or may suggest, that these should be given with the approval of Government. Now, I happen to be a humble member of Government, but this proposal that some Secretary or Deputy Secretary should decide who should get the degree or diploma seems to be quite remarkable in a specialised subject.

Therefore, we have stated that they should give degrees and diplomas. As a matter of fact, I believe this Institute has in the last six or seven years trained 8000 statisticians of various degrees and kinds. It has trained several hundred foreign people who have come for training here—I think 200 and more. So that it follows naturally that it should be authorised to these degrees and diplomas in these specified subjects with which it deals.

Now, a question has arisen in this connection about the audit of the funds of the Institute. There have been two viewpoints: one was that the Comptroller and Auditor-General should undertake the audit and the other, that it should continue to be done by private auditors. This is an interesting question and much can be

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said for either side, though, personally, I have for some time past held the opinion that it is better for such institutions—not only this but some other institutions too—that the Comptroller and Auditor-General be not charged with he audit of these institutions.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that I doubt the capacity or ability of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, but I doubt the capacity of the governmental methods of audit suiting such institutions because they are meant for governmental types of work.

Perhaps, hon. Members might remember what Mr. Appleby said about it. One might agree or disagree with Mr. Appleby. Anyhow, in his report he strongly opposed this. He saw everywhere, quite rightly, the spectre of bureaucratic control checking growth. It is partly true and partly may not be true. Anyhow, he specially wrote a section in his report about this because essentially the auditor sees that the amount that has been spent has been spent properly or not. If it has the sanction, well and good. The auditor has nothing more to say and the auditor's function is not to challenge the policies governing it. He has just to see that proper sanctions have been accorded for the money spent.

The type of scientific work is somewhat different, obviously, from other types of routine office work. It is very difficult to judge of scientific work except by a scientist or a group of scientists. *(Interruption.)* So the problem comes up before us as to how one cannot give full scope for even a scientific organisation just to do what it pleases. About the money one must have checks.

The really important thing in this as in other matters is for an audit. if I may use that word, of performance. What has been achieved or what is being done? All our audits are to see that certain sanctions are there and that money is spent according to certain sanctions. That is necessary, of course for normal governmental work. But what should be even more necessary, even for normal governmental work, is how much has been achieved by the money that has been spent. And I hope that gradually we shall be able to bring in this test of achievement in all our activities. Of course, it is very difficult to see the achievement in government offices.

The O. & M. Division sometimes considers this matter; how many letters have been received in an office; how many have been disposed; five thousand in a week or whatever the period may be. That is a check, perhaps, but not a very adequate check, because there may be formal letters and there may be very difficult letters.

In the Ministry of External Affairs we may send a letter let us say to the Prime Minister of China. That letter may take us weeks to consider how to deal with it, while hundreds and thousands of other letters are passing through, so that the relative importance of these things is not checked by the numerical issue—how many papers have been issued. Maybe, in the licensing department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that might hold good. Therefore, it is desirable to introduce this system of audit or check by performance as far as possible.

In fact, that system could really apply to each individual worker, I think. That is, it should be a check of what is the result of his work, not how many hours he sits in an office or factory, but what is the result. After all, the piece-goods system is one method of doing it. That is not so easy to apply it to an office. Anyhow, even in this Statistical Institute an attempt has been made to apply to each individual worker this check of work done and giving encouragement to those who show greater promise and greater work.

Therefore, in this Bill it is proposed that the Institute shall appoint—of course, they shall have regular chartered accountants and auditors—

> "such auditors as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the Institute, select."

So, the first thing is that although it is done by so-called private auditors, they will, in fact, be selected by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Further,

> "The Central Government may issue such directions to the auditors in the performance of their duties as it thinks fit."

Then, there are various other clauses about the previous approval by the Central Government being obtained before the Institute can alter, extend or abridge any of the purposes for which it has been established or amend its memorandum or do various things, sell any property which is acquired from Government funds and so on and so forth.

Further—and this is important—

> "The Central Government may constitute as many Committees as and when it considers necessary consisting of such number of persons as it thinks fit to appoint therto and assign to each such Committee all or any of the following duties, namely:—
>
> (a) the preparation and submission to the Central Government as far as possible before the commencement of each financial year, of statements showing the programmes of work agreed to be undertaken by the Institute during that year for which the Central Government may provide funds, as well as general financial estimates in respect of such work; and
>
> (b) the settlement on broad lines of the programme of such work."

I would particularly invite the attention of the House to this and this sought to be our future approach to these problems elsewhere too.

> "The Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it thinks fit to appoint thereto for the purpose of—
>
> (a) reviewing the work done by the Institute and the progress made by it;
>
> (b) inspecting its buildings, equipment and other assets;
>
> (c) evaluating the work done by the Institute; and
>
> (d) advising Government generally on any matter which in the opinion of the Central Government is of importance in connection with the work of the Institute;"

Now, the House will notice these all-embracing terms, "in regard to any matter'. This Committee can advise Government evaluate the work in every possible way and make recommendations to Government. That is what I call an audit of performance or achievement which is far more important—you see what you are getting out of it—than the otherwise technical audit of the money spent which is really the work of normal auditors. I think that this is a greater check and more useful from the point of view of Government or Parliament than those simple audits. The House will notice that all these various things that I have read give very considerable power to Government to deal with any situation that might arise.

I may add that after that committee has reported, the committee on per-

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formance, the Central Government will naturally have the right to issue any directions to the Institute which must carry them out. The directions may be broad and may include even the amendment of the memorandum or alteration of priorities of work to be undertaken etc.

Finally, if there is default on the part of the Institute in carrying out the directions of Government, the Central Government may ask it to show cause to the satisfaction of the Central Government for any purpose named and it may even, ultimately, if the cause is not shown to its satisfaction, take direct charge of the whole Institute and the organisation as it exists now will not function then, the Chairman, Members of the Executive Council and all that Government will take direct charge. Naturally, this is the last and most serious step.

Thus, we have tried to combine two major things in this, one flexibility and the other non-interference with its work. It can do its work properly and, at the same time, all kinds of subsequent checks will be there to find out whether it has done its work properly, with the ultimate authority to take over completely or for a period. I think it is on the whole a satisfactory compromise between these two different approaches, both of which have certain merit—the approach of autonomy and flexibility and the other approach of the Government seeing that public funds are not wasted and applied in the proper way in carrying out the policies laid down by the Government and ultimately having authority for even taking over this whole Institute for a period. I cannot imagine any more stringent provisions. The stress that may be laid on the audit part only is nowhere as satisfactory as it should be and speaking for myself I feel that it is better for this matter to be done not necessarily in the typical Governmental way which, I do not think, applies to scientific ways of work. In this Bill we have provided for authorised auditors to be appointed but these are chosen at the instance of the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I submit that the structure of this Bill provides for these various matters which should be adequate to safeguard that the money given to it is spent for the purposes mentioned.

But the main thing is the approach of this House to this Bill and it is that the institution should remain a non-Governmental, autonomous institution. If a decision is arrived at that it must be taken over by the Government and run by the Government, the whole structure of course changes. I find that many people have suggested this kind of thing. I do not think it would be a proper approach because it is a scientific institute, all the time probing into new avenues of thinking and action and all that which are not normally done by the Government offices. Government offices look to precedents and do not probe into the future. Individuals in Government offices may but I am talking as an institution. I do not want our scientific institutions to get tied up in precedents and all that but I do want proper checks to see that work is done properly and the money is not wasted. I submit that these are provided for fully here.

The Institute has been publishing annual reports—very full reports—for several years. I believe they are all in the Library of Parliament. Apart from them, it publishes a magazine and I think it is quarterly periodical—*Sankya*—dealing with statistical matters. It is a high-class paper and it also gives full account of the activities. Hon. Members who wish to keep in touch with these matters can always see these reports. I believe that the last annual report *plus* a pamphlet giving the history of this institution had been circulated to all the hon. Members. I need not go into all those details. I can assure the House that as a matter of regular practice these annual reports, accounts, etc. will be placed on the Table of the House and I do not think it is desirable to put a positive clause in the Bill that this must be placed. They have been placed and they will be placed. I, therefore, submit that this Bill is a desirable Bill, meriting not only consideration of this House but passing by it.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Will this institution yet remain a private institution?

Mr. Speaker: It is one of national importance.

Acharya Kripalani: Maybe of national importance but it will be a private institution.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a private institution, meaning, non-governmental. It does not belong to anybody. It belongs to a non-profit making organisation, a registered society, which cannot make profit. But it is controlled by its elected members, chairman, etc., whatever it is.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): May I ask a clarification on one small point? The hon. Prime Minister has not made it quite clear. What is the difference between the earlier Bill that was introduced and withdrawn and this particular Bill?

Secondly, with regard to the Institute not being able to sell any property, clause 7(c) says:

> "The Institute shall not, except with the previous approval of the Central Government . . . sell or otherwise dispose of any property acquired by the institute with money specifically provided for such acquisition by the Central Government."

I would like to ask a small clarification here. Sometimes, equipment may be brought out of a sum sanctioned for overall purposes but, maybe, not specifically given for that instrument.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is meant to cover that. It is impossible if one has to come back to the Government for every little thing. I do not think it should cover that.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute having at present its registered office in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There are no amendments for circulation.

Acharya Kripalani: I have no doubt that the collection of statistics is a very important matter for the economy of the nation, especially for a nation that wants to develop its economy through periodical plans. Talking in this House on the Second Plan, I have stated that the Plan was defective because our statistics were neither exhaustive nor were they reliable. Therefore, an institution of this sort is very necessary. I also believe that this institution has been doing useful work. But what is being sought now is that this should be given a national status even though it remains a private institution. In the Deccan there are several education societies registered under the Societies Act and receiving assistance of the Government and yet are not considered fit to be declared national institutions. What marks out the Indian Statistical Institute from other societies is the unusual volume of assistance furnished by the State. After this Bill goes through, Rs. 80 lakhs will give every year to the Institute.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No Sir; that is not necessarily so. I do not wish to interrupt the hon. Member but I just wish to say that out of the figure given there, Rs. 50 lakhs are contractual. It will be given, if you have a Bill or not, for the work done. If you do not get the work done, it will not be given. It is not a lump sum to be given to them; it is according to the work done.

Acharya Kripalani: Yet, it is proposed that about Rs. 80 lakhs would be given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That was given last year; it was contractual. If the hon. Member sees how it is given, he will see that over Rs. 50 lakhs were given for contractual purposes. For instance, for national sample survey Rs. 5 lakhs were given. Similar sums for this and for that were given. It is given in that annual report. It is for specific projects.

13 hrs.

Acharya Kripalani: It may be that even more than that may have to be given Rs. 80 lakhs was given last year; even more may have to be given. The fact is that so much money is given. Of course, the quantum of money does matter, but Rs. 80 lakhs appears to me to be the least that will be given to it, because the work will be increasing and more money will be given to it by the Government. I think I am perfectly right in taking Rs. 80 lakhs which was given, as the Prime Minister says, last year as the minimum up to this time. It will be increasing.

What I mean to say is, so much money will have to be given to the hands of such an institution, especially a private institution, and the very fact of such assistance being furnished should lead Parliament to the conclusion that the institution must have a different qualitative value and should be removed altogether from the category of private institution on itself, what would be under the Registered Societies Act.

Sir, the Central Universities of Banaras and Aligarh between them receive Rs. 18 lakhs every year. The University of Bombay obtains about Rs. 15 lakhs every year. All these institutions which are doing valuable work and which receive much less than what the Indian Statistical Institute would be receiving have rightly been compelled to function through statutory bodies such as the senate, the academic council and the executive of the university. There is no provision for such things here. I have no objection if this institution is organised on the same basis as universities are organised so that its policies and programmes may be regulated by statutory bodies which are responsible for the governance and laying down of proper standards for the institution.

The very fact that we desire this institution to have a national character, as stated, means that we should have within the proposed Bill adequate safeguards to ensure its national character. No safeguards worth the name have been proposed by the Prime Minister.

Further, a statute recognising the institution must be such as to prevent the possibility of abuse in the hands of those who run the institution. To ensure its proper functioning, to free it from being accused of being a private institution, there must be a greater financial control. As it is, in the Bill there is only control of a post-mortem character. This is achieved by the provisions relating to auditors, but it is most important that current check should be exercised on whether the monies are being properly utilised and applied.

Within the constitution of the Indian Statistical Institute there must be statutory programme and evaluation committees whose reports should be available to Parliament. There is no such provision made here.

Further, if we wish to ensure its national character we must see that proper recruitment and promotion procedures are also laid down. It is clear that the bulk of this large amount will be spent on wages and salaries of administrative and technical personnel. Even in the Government of India, the Central Secretariat organisation has to recruit people through the U.P.S.C., but the committee under the Registered Societies Act cannot fulfil the function of a statutory board. What I suggest is that we should have a proper recruitment board functioning within the constitution of the body and this recruitment board should have its functions and powers determined in this very Bill; otherwise, Sir, this institution will be a grand field, may be, of exercising patronage or at least it will be suspected of exercising patronage.

What I am suggesting is for the benefit of the institution; it is because we know that all sorts of rumours are let afloat. If there are critical people or there are people opposed to the institution or to its director, there are likely to be rumours. In order to check these rumours it is necessary that in this very Bill these things should be provided.

Looking into the Memorandum of the institution I find that its membership is open to all irrespective of race, colour and creed. It is very good. But, if it functions without statutory bodies created by Parliament and if large sums of money are to be voted every year by Parliament, it would be possible and it may be an inducement to certain people to capture the institution. This has happened so many times about societies that have been registered through the Registered Societies Act.

Therefore, in order to safeguard all these things the Bill, I think, should be referred to a Select Committee for further probe into the matter and to see that Parliament does exercise its control when it is giving so much money to a particular institution which will remain a private institution and will have yet, a national character. This, Sir, is very necessary for the institution itself and it is very necessary for the reputation of those who are running the institution.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody has given notice of an amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. There is no such amendment before the House.

Acharya Kripalani: I would suggest that even the Prime Minister himself may make a suggestion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of his choice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no such intention, Sir.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, may I make one observation?

Mr. Speaker Order, order. I am allowing opportunity to all Members. Before we proceed, let me have an idea about the time. 3½ hours have been allotted for all the stages of this Bill. We started at 12·30. We have spent already 30 minutes. Therefore, three hours remain. How do we distribute the time over the general discussion and the other stages. There are 12 clauses.

An Hon. Member: Make it five hours.

Mr. Speaker: Leave alone five hours. How do we distribute these three hours?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: If we have five hours, we can have three hours for general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is no good again and again modifying what has already been decided upon.

An Hon. Member: You have your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot extend the time. The original allotment was only three hours. not even 3½ hours. All right, if necesary I will allow half-an-hour more. Let it be 2 hours for general discussion and 1 hour for the clauses. Hon. Members will restrict their speeches to ten minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to be able to welcome the Bill which has been brought forward by the Prime Minister. I agree, of course, that it would perhaps have been better if the Prime Minister could give more time as far as Parliament was concerned and the matter was referred, as my hon. friend Acharya

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Kripalani has suggested, to a Select Committee. But I do not wish to delay legislation on this point and that is why I feel that perhaps a way out might be discovered by the Prime Minister when the discussion has proceeded further.

We know that on two earlier occasions certain Bills were introduced in this House by the Prime Minister in order to regularise the position and stabilise, so to speak, the Indian Statistical Institute. This is an organisation of which we are all very proud, and on this occasion at least Parliament should not grudge the appreciation which is due to Professor Mahalanobis who has put India, so to speak, on the map of the world as far as the scientific study of statistics is concerned. And this institution has grown from such humble beginnings to a position of international importance, and naturally we are all very happy and proud about it.

But on two earlier occasions the Prime Minister had brought some tentative Bills which were withdrawn for certain special reasons, and he has now come forward with a Bill with which, as I said before, I generally agree. But there are certain points on which I wish to have some clarification.

Sir, it appears that the position of the Indian Statistical Institute, even after this Bill is passed into law will continue to be somewhat peculiar, somewhat paradoxical. I do not wish to impinge on its character of a private, non-profit making organisation. I do not wish Government to intervene overmuch into the affairs of an organisation which has already made good. But, at the same time, I know that there are many complaints in regard to the working of this organisation and it is better that Government takes very careful thought in regard to this legislation.

Reference has been made to the memorandum of association of the Institute, which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. I fear that from what I have been told that this particular memorandum is by no means very satisfactory. Referring to this memorandum and giving it a certain additional sanction, so to speak, of legislation is perhaps not a very safe proceeding. In the terms of the memorandum, the composition of the administrative organisation of the Institute might very well be open to objection, and from what I have heard it seems that the memorandum requires to be overhauled, but without going into that matter at all, Government has come forward in order to put its final sanction, so to speak, on the composition of the governing body of the Institute as it is envisaged in the memorandum.

Naturally, when Government spends quite a good deal of money for this Institute, about Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 lakhs a year or more is involved—and that is the estimate given by the Prime Minister in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—and when that amount is going to be allotted under the head of recurring and non-recurring grants to this Institute, the country, must be satisfied that there is a sound relationship worked out between Government and this Institute. There should not be a violation of the independent initiative of the Institute, but it should be kept inside social control. It should not be beyond the purview of the control which the State represents. I therefore wish Government to work out a *via media*, something of a golden mean, between the initiative of those who are at present running the Institute and the initiative of the Government. I say so because there have been some serious complaints about the working of this Institute. I refer to this with some hesitation because, as I have said before, I am very sensible of the importance of the work, the very highly important work, which is being done by this Institute and particularly I am sensible of the credit which this Institute has won in world academic circles. I therefore say whatever I have to say with very great hesitation. We know that in regard to the National Sample Survey, for instance, we are all very happy that this Institute undertook this job. As a matter of fact, I was very proud when I noticed that in a report of evaluation in regard to this survey which was signed by very eminent foreign statisticians they point out in so many words that when they come to the Indian Statistical Institute and try to evaluate national sample survey matters they come to learn rather than to criticise. They say so and I am very happy and proud about it. But, at the same time, it is also very clear that there are some perhaps avoidable defects in the operation of the National Sample Survey projects.

I cannot understand, and occasionally questions have been asked in this House as to why National Sample Survey results have not been published, so to say, promptly. Even now the majority of the work done by the National Sample Survey projects remains unpublicised, and we have seen in articles contributed to learned journals by economists of our country some specific grievance in regard to the non publication of many of the results of the National Sample Survey projects. Certain results have been published but the majority of the work done so far has not been published. Also, there have been certain evaluations which point out how the National Sample Survey projects have occasionally not been adequate and the suggestion has also been made that much of the work which is now done by the Indian Statistical Institute over National Sample Survey projects could very well be undertaken with better results by other organisations, by Government organisations, the Central Statistical Organisation, by the statistical organisations under State Governments. Much of the work is of a routine nature; much of that work at one time used to be allotted to the Indian Statistical Institute because it was a pioneer organisation and it had come into the field in a very remarkable way, and it was only proper that in the earlier stages of the National Sample Survey the work was done by the Indian Statitiscal Institute, but now it appears that it has become something like a desk job added to certain amount of routine functioning in the country side, and the results do not seem to be commensurate. As far as our information is concerned most of the results are not published as I have just now said.

Again, we do not quite know how far Government have been able to utilise the findings of the National Sample Survey. I have seen reports of statements made by eminent people, by Dr. Kuznets and others, to the effect that in regard to the evaluation of our national income the work the National Sample Survey has not been of real importance. When this kind of criticism is heard, I feel a little hurt and I wish that whatever lacunae there might be in the work of the Indian Statistical Institute and allied organisations are made up.

I am very glad that Government now contemplates that the Statistical Institute shall be declared to be an Institute of national importance, and I infer that it only follows that there would be a greater stress, as far as the Indian Statistical Institute is concerned, on research work so that the scientific study of statistics can continue in our country in a better way than it has done so far. But if most of the time and talent of the Institute's staff is now to be devoted to the work of the National Sample Survey and certain other miscellaneous jobs which perhaps ought to be evaluated a little more carefully than they have been so far, then the purpose of making this an Institute of national importance, of which we shall be prouder and

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prouder, may not be served. I wish that there is a greater emphasis on the scientific study of statistics and on the dissemination of the kind of information which pre-eminently the Indian Statistical Institute can convey to the country.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I notice also that as far as the working of the Institute is concerned, there are many very serious defects. Occasionally we have heard from the staff of the Indian Statistical Institute that they are worried in regard to their pay and prospects. We have heard how there is a very serious disparity in the salary received by different categories of the staff. We have heard, for instance, that there is a kind of one-man control—I am sorry I have to say it—and the Director, who is a very eminent person and whose services we very highly appreciate, is entirely in control of every single facet and aspect of the administration, and there is hardly any opportunity of creating a wholesome cadre of administrators from the Director downwards.

The Director is not in Calcutta during most of the year—he has very valid reasons to go abroad and to be in Delhi, I know—but the fact remains that, when the Director is not in Calcutta, there is hardly anybody to take the initiative, because they cannot take the responsibility, because under the context of things prevailing in the Indian Statistical Institute, as far as I am informed, nobody wishes to take the initiative and everybody hangs upon whatever falls from the lips of the Director whenever he happens to be available. That is a bad thing. There must be a rationalisation of the structure of this Institute.

We know that this Institute has produced some very fine people who have gone to America and other places and have won great distinction; but, there is a kind of atmosphere which kills initiative even among those who are fairly well-known in th escientific sphere and statistical work. That is something which ought to be looked into by Government a great deal more carefully than was suggested by the speech of the Prime Minister.

I see also that there is a very highly qualified staff in the Indian Statistical Institute, but their salary scales are not certain and that sort of thing. There is a precariousness about the stability of their jobs; there is no certainty about their promotion or anything like that. In an institute of this sort, where the Director has got round him very fine men and women; it is very necessary to give some encouragement to those who are lower down in the staff, so that they can combine and offer suggestions for the improvement of the work of the Institute.

I am a layman as far as this matter is concerned, but I can try to illustrate certain things which I have been told about. We have been told occasionally and things have appeared in the Press—in the reputable section of the Press—that everything is not lovely in the garden, so far as the Indian Statistical Institute is concerned We have been told that certain computor machines are lying idle. We have been told that perhaps the latest Ural computor machine gifted by the Soviet Union is not being sufficiently utilised. When we hear these things, we are very unhappy. I may be wrong, but according to my infomation, I understand that some of the computor machines which are highly capable are not being put to the maximum possible utilisation, only because the results obtained by the field work associated with the National Sample Survey are not being properly systematised, only because certain jobs which ought to be done by the instrumentality of these computos are not being done. I feel certain misgivings about the whole matter. I say these things subject to correction, but this sort of information has appeared in the Press in recent times and we get to know about it.

If the staff is taken into confidence a great deal more, if those who are subordinate to the Director are given the opportunity of developing their own initiative, it is possible that a great many of these defects would be eliminated very easily, naturally and inevitably. Those young men and women who are there in the Institute should be given an opportunity to offer their own suggestions in regard to the better working of the organisation. All that is not done.

The position of the employees in the Indian Statistical Institute is so precarious that even though there is a provident fund, that is not registered. If that is so, it is not at all a very light matter; it should be looked into at once. If there is a provident fund, it should be registered at once so that the monies deposited in the provident fund are properly administered. I do not wish to make any reflection on anybody; I do not say that the provident fund is not being properly administered. I cannot say that; I should not. But at the same time, things should be made to appear absolutely straight and above board.

We have been told that as far as the employees are concerned, in so many different ways, in regard to the stability of their tenure, in regard to disparity in pay scales, in regard to the precarious position of the provident fund and in regard to so many other matters, there are very many serious grievances to be corrected. Therefore, I feel that Government should go into this matter a good deal more carefully and if it chooses, should give us more information than can possibly be given in the report which we have got. These reports are very valuable; I appreciate very much the sumgmary of the information that we have got. But in regard to the actual working of the Institute, there are many matters about which we wish to be better informed than we are at the moment.

Therefore, I feel that while it is very necessary to declare this Institute to be an organisation of national importance, while it is very important that Government helps it with money and whatever advice it can give, while it is quite desirable, as the Prime Minister suggests, that we do not interfere at this particular moment with the nature of the Institute, which is a private, non-profit-making organisation, at the same time—we have now put certain social controls on that; all that is certainly acceptable—I feel Government should apply its mind a great deal more seriously in regard to the actual working of the Indian Statistical Institute and improve the working.

We have got a great deal from the Institute already, but we expect from it a very much greater amount of work and a better calibre. We wish that the people who work in the Institute have a feeling that the Institute really belongs to them and the whole country and that their talents should be unreservedly at the disposal of the Institute.

There is another matter to which I should like to make a reference before I close. Under this Bill, this Institute is being empowered to grant degrees and diplomas in statistics. As far as I know, the Institute perhaps even now gives certain diplomas in statistics; now, they would be given the power to grant degrees. I do not object to this at all. But I remember, and I read in the reports supplied to us, that sometime ago, the University Grants Commission, when it was asked for its opinion, gave it as its view that the Indian Statistical Institute in the present circumstances would not be considered to be of the stature of a univer-

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sity. The power to grant degrees, I expect, presupposes that the institution which grants degrees is of the same stature as a university. Therefore, when the Prime Minister replies later, I wish he makes clear how, without being allowed the stature of a university, the Institute can grant degrees. This is a matter on which also I feel that some kind of clarification ought to be given by the Prime Minister.

I repeat, therefore, that this is an Institute which we should certainly assist to whatever extent we can but there are certain definite grievances which are bruited about in regard to the working of this Institute and they have got to be removed. There are certain very specific grievances of the staff, which have got to be taken care of, before Government offers the Institute the maximum assistance that it possibly can give.

Therefore, I feel that after some drastic searching of the heart takes place as far as the administration of the Institute is concerned, and after Government gives much more time to its actual working, it should be perhaps possible for us to derive from the Institute that amount of result which we have all in view. I would like to conclude again by referring to what I said earlier, that the Indian Indian Statistical Institute is an organisation of which the country is proud and the Director has done work for which he should get the country's due meed of appreciation.

Shri Morarka (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the principles and objectives of this Bill, because this is a Bill which gives this Institute a certain special status which, I think, the Institute has well-earned. The need for a suitable and stable agency for collecting reliable statistics in this country cannot be over-emphasized and, as the hon. Prime Minister said this morning, planning without statistics on a large scale is unthinkable. But it is equally true that when an institution grows to a certain size, or when it receives most of its funds from the Government, or when it achieves certain importance, then governmental control, State regulation, of that institution is inevitable.

A similar Bill was brought before this House in 1956 by Shri Deshmukh but, for reasons not known to this House, it was...

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We know that.

Shri Morarka: You were not here then.

Shri Nath Pai: We know the reasons.

Shri Morarka: The present Bill, *though it differs only slightly from* the scheme of that 1956 Bill, differs materially from other Acts which give similar recognition to other scientific institutions in this country. Here I am referring to two institutions in particular—the Institute of All India Medical Sciences and the Kharagpur Technological Institute. There the scheme of the Government has been that whole the institutions were allowed to maintain their autonomy and flexibility of functioning, yet the Government did exercise the minimum control. The authority of the Government to nominate two persons in the governing body, the right of Parliament to appoint its nominees in the governing body, the right of Parliament to ask for the annual reports and, finally, audit of the report by the Auditor-General,—were some of the main safeguards provided in those Acts.

But, then, in the case of those institutions we did not give such big grants. Here, this institution would be getting almost a crore of rupees. with which you can easily run a full-fledged university, and in the case of such an institution this Parliament, or this Government, not to have any control whatsoever, except under special circumstances when something goes wrong with the working of the Institute, is something un-understandable.

If you kindly look at the constitution—the memorandum and articles of association—of this Institute, you will find, after all, who are the real owners, who are the persons who would exercise control, who are the persons who would get and spend this huge amount of crores of rupees every year. The memorandum says that the general body, or the body of members assembled in a general meeting, would be the supreme authority. So far so good. But who are the persons who are entitled to become members of this Institute? There are ordinary members, life members, patrons and so on and so forth. The Council of the Institute can elect anybody whom it thinks proper. An ordinary member has to pay a fee of Rs. 25 per year. Similarly, if a person wants to commute it into a consolidated amount, he can become a life member. Now, there is no period of time up to which a person can be a member. I would like to know from Government how many members are there in this institution, how many persons attend the annual general meeting and how the elections have taken place in the past. Let us see whether in fact this is an institute of the public importance where public is interested and you can safely entrust your funds without running any risk, or whether it is just a one-man show.

I have been reading the history of this Institute and after I have read it—I must frankly confess it here—I could not help feeling this institution is more or less a one-man show. The history of this institution began from a certain day soon after the first world war when Professor Mahalanobis came on a short holiday to India from Cambridge and when his professor, Macaulay, drew his attention to certain statistical table which created a liking for him; and he came here and established certain statistical laboratories and he created this institution. The institution was officially registered in 1932. The Institute was lucky in having visits from very prominent personalities who lent the Institute not only dignity and prestige but also financial help. So, the first time we heard of it was in 1934 when Sir James Grigg, the then Finance Member, gave the first grant for training and research. Then many foreign professors, including Sir R. N. Fisher, visited this Institute and gave good testimonials for its activities. But the Institute did not get any State patronage till 1946, as the report says:

> "Just before the general elections Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visited Calcutta and stayed for a few days in Mahalanobis' house in which this Institute was located at that time and thus came to know the work of the Institute intimately."

In 1949, Professor Mahalanobis became the honorary adviser to the Cabinet and in 1950 the National Sample Survey Project was put under his charge. In 1954 he started collecting statistics for our Second Plan. It is the claim that the Plan-frame on which our Second Plan was based, was prepared by this Institute.

So far so good. And I do not want to suggest that this Institute has not done remarkable work. Professor Mukerjee said that Professor Mahalanobis is one of the first persons to put India on the map of this science of collecting statistics, and he is the first person to make some attempt to collect statistics on a national scale. But, then, the question is whether, looking to the amount that we have spent and the time which we have spent, we are getting the corresponding results, and for that you must apply three tests. For the statistics to be useful, first of all they must be

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reliable; secondly, they must be current and, thirdly, they must be presented in an understandable form.

If you apply these three tests, what do you find? First of all, let us take the question of reliability. The statistics were collected primarily for three agencies—Planning Commission, National Income Unit Committee and the Food and Agriculture Ministry. None of these three agencies has yet accepted the statistics mainly on the ground of their reliability. I agree that the field workers of this Institute have put in hard work. I also agree that the amount of work which they have to put in is a sort of Herculean task. But the fact remains that the data they collected are considered to be not sufficiently reliable to be made use of by any one of the agencies for which they are collected. The Planning Commission made a very limited use of those data, that is, only for the purpose of studying the elasticity of the consumers' demand. 95 per cent of the data used by the Planning Commission are collected by other Government agencies and hardly 5 per cent of the data they have used are collected by the National Sample Survey.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): That is a good thing.

Shri Morarka: Similarly, in this case of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, they still prefer to use the data collected by the ICAR, or by other agencies of Government to that of this National Sample Survey. It is accepted throughout the world that statistics can be collected only by means of sample method. But then the question is: what type of sample? You can have the information collected by means of personal interview, or you may have the information collected by actual experimentation. For example, if you want to find out the crop production in a particular area, you can send your field workers to our peasants and ask them how much they produce during a particular year; or, at the time of the season you can send your team, and they will select at random some field as a sample, cut it and then compile the statistics. Now, the ICAR has been using the crop cutting method whereas the National Sample Survey has been following the interview method.

What happens? I have seen one or two reports. At the end of the Report they gave a proforma questionnaire. In some of the reports I find that a villager is put as many as 4,000 questions. He is put questions like, how much salt he had consumed or how much clothing he had in a particular year. How is it possible, for him to answer correctly I ask. Leave alone a villager. Can anybody here, including the Director himself, say as to how much salt he has consumed in 1958? This is so far as this method is concerned.

The Review Committee, of which Professor Mukerjee spoke, suggested again and again the need for simplifying the questionnaire and for reducing its size and scope. They said that perhaps better results would be obtained by the NSS if they were to contract the size of these questionnaire.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How much time would be required to read those 4,000 questions?

Shri Morarka: Then again, the interviewer, who goes, might misinterpret the question or the person to whom the question is put might misunderstand it. He might not have a proper record. Our villagers do not keep any record whatsoever. They cannot answer questions with the precision that is necessary in this science. Therefore a small mistake in one sample is bound to be magnified and make all our calculations erroneous. While the necessity of statistics is very great, reliable statistics are very helpful and are needed, at the same time wrong statistics can be very dangerous. They can completely mislead us.

The second point that I was venturing to submit was about the time taken in publishing these reports. Statistics to be useful, as I have said, must be current. Some of the reports which the Institute has published relate to the years 1949 and 1950. They have been made available to us some time in 1959, almost a decade later. Such statistics, no doubt, can be of historical importance or academic value, but they cannot certainly be of any practical use for the purpose of framing current Government policies, economic, fiscal or strategic.

There is another criticism and that is that this institution does not publish all the statistics which it collects. It publishes only those statistics which it considers convenient. On that point the Review Committee had an observation to make. The reason why the institution does not publish these statistics is that there is a lurking fear in its mind that these statistics are not reliable. At one place, on page 31, this is what the Review Committee says.

Shri Ranga: Which committee?

Shri Morarka: The Review Committee. A review committee was appointed consisting of eminent foreign professors to review the work of the NSS. The Committee had very little time at its disposal and therefore did not make an exhaustive report. But in the report that it has made, this is what it says:

> "There is naturally a tendency, when discrepancies are brought to light, to delay or withhold publication of statistics to which they refer. In this respect we believe that NSS has in certain cases exercised excessive caution."

Then, they go on to say that publication of results even if they are erroneous is useful because they provide a basis for comparison with other statistics, otherwise you accept one set of statistics uncritically and without any change whatever.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Where is the remark about the lurking fear? The hon. Member stated that the results were not being published due to a lurking fear in the mind of the Institute. Is there anything to that effect in the remarks of the Review Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the hon. Member's rtmark.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is hon. Member's remark.

Shri Morarka: That was my remark.

Now kindly see the objects of this Institute. This Institute is being given national importance and national recognition. According to me the objects of the Institute are too vague and its functions are too wide. I would only read the third object because my time is limited. It says:

> "to undertake any other activities which in the opinion of the Council may be usefully carried out by the Institute in furtherance of national development and social welfare."

National development and social welfare, are the only limiting conditions. They have nothing to do with statistics. They may undertake anything, including a milk dairy, if it is in furtherance of national development or social welfare.

Now kindly see function No. 12. It says:

> "to carry on directly or in collaboration with associated or subsidized agencies research for development of and to make, construct, manufacture or produce, computing and scientific instruments, machines, equipment, appliances and tools;"

Is it a function of the Institute to manufacture all these instruments, scientific and others? Not only this,

[Shri Morarka]

function No. 2 is most important. It reads:

> "to establish, maintain and manage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of schools, colleges, training institutions, education centres, laboratories,...."

So far, so good. But further it says:

> "......workshops, factories, experimental farms...."

and things like that. How can this Institute run factories, experimental farms or workshops? That certainly is not the function of a statistical institute. I know the Institute itself cannot do it and it may not be its intention to do these things. But still when you are giving statutory recognition to an institution and calling it an institution of national importance, the aims and objects of that institution must be precise, well-defined and there must be proper control and regulation by the Government and by the Parliament.

I would only refer to one or two points which are very small. First is about the amount spent each year by this Institute. On page 53 of this latest report, which is available, I find under item 9 on the Payments side that hire and maintenance of tabulating equipment. key punches and verifiers including freight, transport, electricity charges etc., amount to Rs. 8,67,000. This item occurs year after year and every time this item is almost of the same dimension. I wonder as to why we are paying such a heavy hire charge or rent for these machines if the machines are needed by the Institute, which I am sure are needed for all time to come. Why do we not buy them and keep them? Or is it that they have been purchased on hire-purchase system and we are paying some instalments? I do not know the actual position. But it seemed to me a very big amount to pay by way of hire and that too every year.

There is another point which I would like to mention finally and I hope I will not be misunderstood. Since this institution is being given a national character, I do hope that the Institute would in due course shed its bias for provincialism. I say this for two or three reasons. If you kindly see the Memorandum and Articles of Association, which is being adopted by this Act, you will find that it says:

> "At least half the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected from members of the Council who are ordinarily resident m the City and suburbs of Calcutta or Delhi."

Why this qualification?

Dr. M. S. Aney: That may be to keep the presence of members and quorum at the meeting.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): That is under the Rules.

Shri Morarka: If anybody says that a person who does not attend so many meetings would be disqualified, I can understand that. Or, if you say that a person should have this academic qualification before he can be taken as a member, I can understand that. But is it a qualification that a person must be a resident of such-and-such place, before he can become a member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Morarka: Only one more point and I will sit down.

If you read the annual reports, every year you will find a heading "External activities of the Institute and tours abroad". I have gone through three or four reports for the past years, the last one being for the year 1958-59. Without exception I find Professor Mahalanobis accompanied by his wife went abroad and stayed in India only for a few weeks. Before they come, they have to plan another tour. Every time the same team was out. When this Institute is a National Institute and broad-based, opportunities should be given to younger persons, more competent persons coming from all areas to go and represent this country. If not, at least, Prof. Mahalanobis could take out a delegation or team consisting of other persons also. Everytime the delegation consists of the same two persons. There may be some justification. I do not know. A person who is not well conversant with this, gets this unhappy impression. I hope my suggestion would be appreciated in the proper light and something would be done.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I warmly support this Bill. I am indeed surprised when my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani says that adequate safeguards have not been offered in this Bill. In fact, adequate safeguards of every kind have been offered. Under clause 12, Government will have power to take possession of any part of the Institute and control it should occasion arise. In fact, I think, it has taken unto itself powers what the Government takes in a municipality. I do not see where the safeguards do not lie.

Secondly, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has remarked that the provident fund is not registered. I do not know if it is registered, but Sir, there are trustees who look after this provident fund. I think they do their best to utilise this fund in the most useful way possible.

Thirdly, I would say that remarks have been made about this Institute that all its statistics may not have been as much used as one would think they should be. I would like to put it to the House that this Institute in days as far back as 1922, took up the disastrous floods that happened in Bengal and recommended certain things which saved a large expenditure. This Institute took statistics about the floods in the Brahmani river in Orissa. That also forms the basis of the schemes for the Hirakud project Prof. Mahalanobis's paper about the Burdwan-Hooghly-Howrah flushing and the Irrigation schemes, as early as 1930 formed the basis of the calculation of the Damodar Valley, years before any of these multi-purpose schemes were taken up.

This Institute, starting from small beginnings, when it had only an expenditure of Rs. 250 has gone up from strength to strength and is now in a status that is recognisable as a National Institute. I hope that that status will be given to it with the full support of India and this House, because the people who have worked in this Institute have considered service above self. I have sir, had occasion as a young girl to see the beginnings of this Institute when it was not as big as it is today. I have seen the selfless devotion that has been Prof. Mahalanobis's contribution to this aspect of statistics in India.

I would also like to point out that certainly in India, we today need an approach to science that is very necessary. Science is the backbone of all plans. Science is what the soul is to the body. Statistics will provide the practical content to any science. If you look at it, this Statistical Institute has certainly done its work in the past and is carrying on valuable work in the present. It has been remarked that it takes part in routine statistics. Routine statistics only cannot serve the purpose of planning. Routine statistics have to be read by the people who work with them. The figures are there. Only figures in statistics mean nothing. They can be made to represent anything you wish. There is a saying which really does not apply but which is in the public mind that there are lies, damn lies and statistics. That is not so when you apply the statistics with a scientific mind. It is the scientific mind behind this institution that looks into the routine statistics and routine figures, studies the trends, sees the developments, and supplies the checks and balances for the plans. Without statistics, your plans would be just as if it were a

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

body without the framework of the bones. I would certainly say that the Statistical Institute has supplied that basis and done this work admirably.

There are some amendments that have been brought to this Bill. I am surprised at the amendment of Shri Bimal Ghose, in which he claims that the Government should give approval to a degree that the Institute would give. When an Institute of this stature, manned by men of eminence who know their job, which is going to be recognised, I hope, as an Institute of national importance, gives a degree, how does it convey any kind of prestige of the Institute if it is to go to the Government to ascertain as to how the degree should be granted? It should be autonomous. Now, regarding audit, Sir, the right to scientific research and scientific work should never be troubled by governmental organisation or governmental administration. Shri C. D. Deshmukh, when he attended one of the meetings of the Institute last year, I think, has given his opinion unequivocally over this point. Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I think, has a good idea as far as finance is concerned, as to what should be done about financial control in the Institution. He has said,—I am quoting the words of Shri C. D. Deshmukh—

> "It was suggested to Government that the affairs of the institute should be audited by persons nominated by the Auditor General in the same way in which all other government transactions are audited. We feel here, on behalf of the Institute that this would be a very misconceived step."

This will amply prove, when the opinion of people who have knowledge of the actual working of the Institute, which Shri C. D. Deshmukh has, of people who have actual knowledge of finance, which nobody can doubt that Shri C. D. Deshmukh has, is this, that any kind of audit by the Auditor General in an Institution like this would be entirely misconceived. It would throttle the progress of science. What has been provided in this Bill is quite safeguard enough to look after the funds that the country is going to give to this Institute to go on with its work, and do what is needed for an institution of this description in India.

About internal matters, I would just like to place one thing before the House. Sir, this is not an industrial organisation, not a factory, not an enterprise. This is a scientific institution where the workers have to work always in close collaboration with the highest. Many of them have good opportunities of promotion. There could be no question of selection to cadres by any authority, because that, I think, would be automatically dealt with on their merit. People from this institution have gone abroad and have won fame for themselves in every sphere and for the institution. The fairness of the directors and the people working at the top has always been appreciated and spoken highly of. If there is any idea that there should be a kind of trade unionism in an institution like this, it will certainly defeat its object. It should never be thought of in these lines because this is an institute which is mainly scientific where people are studying the trends and trying to probe into the future, and from these studies of statistics and employment of the figures and studies, the country is benefited.

In the end I would only like to add what Mr. Holmes, an American poet and novelist, has said, which is very apt. Solmes says that science is a first rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber if he has common sense on the ground floor. Statistics supply that common sense on the ground floor, and science on the upper storey of India will, I am sure, be fully helped by the statistics that we will get from the Indian Statistical Institute when it attains and is given the glory and the sanction and the approval of a national institute and people who have worked for it will win the admiration and love of the country for the work they have done for India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I shall not be able to give any Member more than ten minutes.

Shri Mahanty.

14 hrs.

Shri Mahanty: I may be forgiven if I am not able to see eye to eye with the hon. Mover of the Bill regarding the underlying principles of this Bill. I feel the Government, by seeking to control the policy and the direction of the Indian Statistical Institute, is taking away an agency which could have been utilised possibly for checking up the various statistics which are offered on behalf of the Government from time to time. I fail to understand why the Indian Statistical Institute which has run all these years, for the last 20 years, without any kind of aid or subvention from the Government cannot continue as such, and why today it is being converted into a semi-Government organisation where the policy, perspective, direction, everything is being sought to be controlled by the Government. I thoroughly disagree with the proposition which has been made that it is going to maintain its autonomous, flexible character. Any one going through the Bill will find any number of clauses to show that it is the Government which will prepare the programme of work, which will appoint the reviewing committee, which will issue directions from time to time.

Ours is a welfare State where our life is being controlled from the cradle to the grave. So far so good, I welcome it. All Welfare States have survived on statistics. Somebody said, I do not agree with him thoroughly, that statistics was a lamp post which was not so much for showing the way, but for the drunkard to lean against. We know there are statistics and statistics. Even Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis five years ago in a public statement stated that India had produced and consumed much more foodgrains than was sought to be established in the official statistics. The only point I am trying to make is this: the Welfare State which tries to control our life from the cradle to the grave will always produce such kind of statistics that will beguile the people. Therefore, if this institution maintains its original independence, it can render yeoman service for checking up the Government statistics which are being offered from time to time. Therefore, I am sorry I am not inclined to agree even to the underlying principles of this Bill.

Then, there are some other aspects which have been really confused. I believe much of the story will possibly never be told, much of the story will never see the light of day. I do not know why the Prime Minister has come with this Bill. The House knows that this sum of Rs. 93 lakhs provided for this Institute during 1959-60 comes under a Demand relating to the Home Ministry. It is Demand No. 52 which has been mentioned in Financial Memorandum. Possibly the Prime Minister owes an answer to this House as to why he comes to the House with a Bill which relates to a Demand under the Home Ministry. Somebody should also tell us, before we are asked to give our seal of approval like a dhobi mark, why the Bill was withdrawn in 1956-57. I do not find the hon. Mover here, I do not find the hon. Home Minister either, I find the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. Statistics is as external to external affairs as anything can be. I am speaking in all seriousness. Somebody should tell us why the Bill was withdrawn, why the Prime Minister moves this Bill while the Home Minister is quite hale and hearty.

Then there are some other aspects. For instance, under clause 4 this Institute is going to confer diplomas and degrees. When I look at the review of work by Prof. Mahalanobis I find that he himself was opposed to this idea. I may invite attention to page 67 of the report for 1958-59 wherein he has said:

> "But I understand because of what was considered to be highly

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> specialised nature of statistics, it was felt that it would not be proper to give us powers to award degrees."

This is the statement made by the Director of the Institute. Somebody should have told us why the Government is being more enthusiastic than the Director himself to confer power on the Institute to award degrees and diplomas.

The University Grants Commission was also opposed to it. I now give a quotation from the speech of the Chairman of the Commission, Shri C. D. Deshmukh. He said:

> "They honestly felt (that means the visiting committee of the University Grants Commission) that from a purely academic point of view, the total range of discipline was too narrow to permit of their advising the Central Government that the Institute might be notified as deemed to be equivalent to a university."

This was the view of the University Grants Commission's Chairman, and I have also quoted the view expressed by Prof. Mahalanobis. The latter did not want the Institute to confer diplomas and degrees, according to his own statement. Now the Government ought to tell us why they are so anxious to confer this right on this Institute.

You know this is going to be declared as an Institute of national importance under Entry No. 64 of the Union List which reads:

> "Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance."

It is true this Institute has been giving training, but the most important thing is: has this Institute a course of study? Will the hon. Prime Minister tell us whether this Institute has a course of study? So far as I know, Prof. Haldane has been entrusted with this work, and I do not know as yet if the courses of study have been prescribed. In the absence of a course of study, how this Institute will conduct examinations and confer diplomas and degrees is frankly baffling my understanding.

Then there are one or two other minor points. Nobody disputes the proposition that our machinery for collecting statistics should be more streamlined, that it should be placed on a more fool-proof basis. But the House must remember that the following bodies of the Government of India are also engaged in the same task. There was the Central Statistical Unit established in 1949; then there was the National Income Committee established in 1949; there was the National Sample Survey formed in 1950 which is now, of course, under the aegis of this Institute. Then, the Reserve Bank is also covering more or less the same field of activity. Then the Central Statistical Organisation was established in 1959 for which a provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget. This Central Statistical Organisation has been doing the very same activities which the Indian Statistical Institute has been doing. The Central Statistical Organisation also has a training programme under which the trainees from this institute have their examinations. I would like to be corrected, if I am wrong; I would like to know whether it is not a fact that trainees from the Indian Statistical Institute have to appear for examinations conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Besides, there are also the State Governments who are getting any amount of grants or loans from the Government of India. Therefore, in our enthusiasm to build statistics, we have got a motley crowd of statisticians in this country, to borrow a phrase used by our Prime Minister. We do not know where we stand. One set of statistics is being discounted by another authority. Therefore, we feel that it was time enough that there was some kind of a co-ordinated effort to control these statistics.

I would have been personally very happy if the Indian Statistical Institute could have been left outside the purview of the State; and if the Statistical Institute could carry on for as long as twenty years, with fees or revenues derived from contract, they could have been allowed to do so even now without impairing their efficiency or accuracy.

Shri Khadilkar: I welcome the Bill which seeks to confer national status on an institution which has done pioneering work in the field of statistics in our country. But while we seek to confer national status on an institute of this character, the real problem is how far we as a parliament are entitled to exercise control over it, in regard to the financial provisions that we are making. Another aspect is how far an autonomous institution of this character should be left free, more or less, without any statutory structure laid down by this House to govern its functioning.

As I was trying to make out when I tried to raise the point of order, when I went through the reports of the debates of the Constituent Assembly I discovered that when this issue was discussed, there was concensus of opinion that when the Parliament tries to confer national status on any institution, the statutory structure must be defined, and some financial control also must be exercised. That was the general tenor of the discussion that took place in the Constituent Assembly.

In this Bill. what I find is that there is a half-hearted attempt on the part of Government, on one side to have financial control, and on the other side, to have a little administrative control, without laying down definitely a sort of charter that would govern the institute. I may point out one instance. Even the Royal Statistical Institute of Britain, which is constituted under a Royal Charter, has not got such freedom.

I entirely agree with what the Prime Minister said while moving the motion, that in this country we must give greater freedom to scientific studies without any governmental interference. To give an instance from my own experience, of governmental interference, I can say that in 1946, when the food situation became very acute in the Bombay State, a friend of mine, a professor of the Bombay University, who was supposed to collect some statistical information for Government was invited by the Chief Secretary and told, 'Look, here, your findings are likely to create disaffection; so, do not publish them', because the study was financed by Government. So, this is a dilemma. In case there is Government interference, the statistical material is likely to be tainted by Government's policies, directly or indirectly, and it would not be taken as a reliable basis for scientific purposes. Therefore, I, for one, would say, give complete autonomy and give them a grant and get the work done by them on a contractual basis. I am connected in a friendly way with another institute in Poona, of equal standing and reputation, namely the Gokhale Institute, of which Shri D. R. Gadgil a friend of Shri Mahalanobis, is the Director; they have been doing work in this field, but they get donations; they get help, but there is no control. They have established themselves in this field as an authority. This is a good thing.

The Statistical Institute, however, is getting about Rs. 80 or 90 lakhs from Government annually. Government are trying to meet the demands made in this House and outside and also the criticism that some control by way of audit as well as administrative supervision must be there, by bringing forward this measure. I fail to understand what difference it would make if the Auditor-General examines the

[Shri Khadilkar]

accounts, or a body of independent auditors approved by the Auditor-General examines the accounts. After all, auditing is a science, just as statistics is a science, and those auditors also will be guided by the same rules and the same principles. So, where is the question of interference?

Then, Government want to allow this Institute to exercise the power of conferring degrees. I know that in the Gokhale Institute also, students are admitted for higher studies in statistics, and they get instruction there. I could understand such a thing being done in this case also; I could also understand a charter being given, just like a university charter, by which you create an autonomous body functioning within the statutory structure laid down by this Parliament. I think we shall be failing in our duty if we pass this Bill without giving much thought to a legislation of this kind.

The other alternative is this. The Institute should function absolutely independently. I have no grouse against that. For, there should not be any interference; there should not be any criticism, and Government could get the work done on a contractual basis or otherwise, and give them grants, without asking for accounts. Of course, there can be general supervision we can get annual reports and place them on the Table of the House. But, in the name of not throttling initiative, are we justified, and is this House justified in giving a body a national status without at the same time laying down certain conditions which the makers of our Constitution thought fit while this particular Schedule was being drafted in the light of the discussions in the Constituent Assembly? This is the main problem before the House. Therefore, initially, I pleaded that this Bill should not be passed in haste, but should be referred to a Select Committee.

I do believe, and I subscribe strongly to the view, that there should be autonomous bodies completely free from Government interference, if we are going to develop science in this country. Otherwise, science will be made a handmaid of Government; and if statistics, particularly, is made the handmaid of Government policy, then nobody will rely on what is stated by Government in support of their policy. That danger is there.

Therefore, my humble submission is that instead of passing this measure hurriedly, it would be far better if it is referred to a Select Committee; because, once we pass this, then it will be a sort of model measure for conferring national status on other institutions of this nature without in any way violating or stultifying the wishes of this House.

There is just one small point, and I have done. Last year, suddenly, notices were served on the employees of this Institution, and there was a panic. What guarantee is there for the employees? There are about two thousand young scientists here, coming from all parts of the country. I do not want to go into the merits of the question, as my hon. friend Shri Morarka has done. For, how to collect statistics is also a science; so, it is not for me to say whether this method is right or that method is right.

The point is that when we legislate for institutions of this type, we must look to the interests of the employees as well. In this Bill, unfortunately, that part is completely lacking, because there is no control on that aspect i.e., recruitment, at all.

Therefore, before rushing through this measure, I would again appeal to the Leader of the House to see that we give a little quiet thought to it from the point of view of the development of independent scientific institutions which are doing very good work—and this Institution is a world-famous Institution doing a good work —and see what type of autonomy should be given to them. This should be demarcated properly. I should be thought out properly. Then this measure should be passed. In the end, I would once again appeal to the Mover to refer this Bill to a Select Committee which is the place where we can give enough thought to this matter. It would really help the Institute to function in a proper manner. This should be done while we are making this law.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, quite justifiably tributes have been paid to the enormous work carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Institute, the Prime Minister said in a message to the Institute with regard to its role in planning:

> "The Indian Statistical Institute has gained a reputation for itself not only in India but in every country where statistics are studied. It has grown in recent years and has performed important functions in connection with our planning work. Indeed, it is an essential part now of our planning organisation. On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, I send it all my good wishes".

That was the tribute paid by the Prime Minister on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee of this Institute.

It is worthwhile noting—because some comment has been made—what Professor Fisher has to say with regard to the sample survey method and the census method. He says about sample survey:

> "I have made four claims for the sampling procedure. About the first three, adaptability, speed and economy, I need say nothing further. Too many examples are already available to show how much the new method has to give in these ways. But why do I say that it is more scientific than the only procedure with which it may sometimes be in competition, the complete enumeration?".

I am quoting this from the National Sample Survey General Report No. 1 for the period October 1950 to March 1951. The Report quite rightly says:

> "From practical considerations, the choice is between organising sample surveys and having no information at all".

That is the position so far as sample survey is concerned. So far as the interview method is concerned, again I find in the Report No. 2 of the National Sample Survey (April—June 1951):

> "The information is collected in the NSS mainly by the 'interview method' in which the investigators visit each household included in the sample and make direct enquiries from the householders".

The real trouble is that while these surveys are different abroad, for example, in England or America, where the people who are interviewed and questioned have a certain amount of educational qualifications and are not shy of dealing with investigators or government employees or answering enquiries—they have 'gallup polls' quite often in those parts—in our country the people are shy in answering questions or enquiries. But that does not mean that the method itself is bad. We are bound to improve in course of time.

Actually, it may not be out of place to mention in this connection that so far as the Faridabad Township is concerned, stupendous work was done by

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three or four people headed by Shri Pitamber Pant. There you will find that a new township has grown and a lot of load has been taken off the Rehabilitation Ministry. Many industries have been started along with co-operative societies. Here is an excellent example of what a sample survey could do—in the growth of a township and in the provision of employment opportunities for displaced persons in industries.

Therefore, it is too late in the day to question the scientific aspect of the sample survey or the importance of the work done by the Indian Statistical Institute. Actually, as the Prime Minister pointed out, clause 6 of the Bill gives Government powers to issue directions to the auditors in the performance of the audit if they think fit. It can never be a hole and corner affair. This is a big Institute getting a recurring grant of Rs. 80 lakhs which with the other grant nearly amounts to a crore of rupees. Nothing wrong or namby-pamby can happen about it. Things cannot be concealed; they will see the light of day. As I said, the Central Government have powers to issue directions in regard to audit. Then there is clause 9 under which the Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it thinks for the purpose of evaluating the work etc. done by the Institute. There is another very important clause—clause 11—which deals with the power to issue directions to the Institute.

> "The Central Government may, if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the public interest, issue, for reasons to be recorded and communicated to the Institute, such directions as it thinks fit to the Institute, and such directions may include directions requiring the Institute"

to amend the memorandum or amend the rule etc.—for shortness of time, I am skipping over those items with your permission. I come to sub-clause (2) of clause 11 which says:

> "Any directions issued under this section shall have effect, nothwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or in the memorandum or rules and regulations of the Institute".

Therefore, we have got the overall power in the very Bill itself. Actually, I venture to state that the effect of the Bill itself is to increase governmental supervision. As has been pointed out by the Prime Minister, it is not necessary that all these institutions should become governmental institutions for they will then have the deadweight of governmental interference and the routine of bureaucratic action. An autonomous Institute like this, once it is included under item 64 of the Seventh Schedule becomes part of the First List in the Constitution. If I may say so, it is even the thin end of the wedge so far as the apprehensions of many Members are concerned. It can be stated that once it becomes an Institute mentioned in the Union List, Government can issue directions and I dare say they will do so and see that nothing wrong happens.

Some defects have been pointed out, particularly with regard to the non-publication of collected data and results of research. I dare say these are matters of detail. It is true that if data are collected and are just pigeon-holed and not used, the money and energy spent on them will be a waste. The data will be out dated by the time they are published. If data collected now are not published now but ten years later, they will become useless. This is also a matter of detail.

As regards the fear expressed that there will be one-man control, here again we can issue directions. Once it comes within the purview of this House, directions can be issued to see that there is no one-man control, that the Council is enlarged and the machines, calculators etc. are put to the maximum use.

I do see that there is some force in the criticism that the provident fund has not been registered at all. I believe there are trustees of the provident fund. They will have to obtain some concessions from the Income Tax department before the registration. But that is a matter of detail which any lawyer will deal with. I am sure it will be registered in course of time. It is no doubt true that you cannot have a provident fund functioning in a public institution without its being registered.

With regard to degrees and diplomas being conferred upon condidates, this Institute can do so. This cannot be compared to the Kharagpur Institute, to which my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, was referring. The scope of the Kharagpur Institute is limited. This is scientific Institute with much broader scientific work and bigger canvas to work upon. So it cannot really be compared to the Kharagpur Institute.

I see some force in the criticism of the rule which appears to make this an exclusive club. I am referring to rule .3 which says:

> "At least half the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected from members of the Council who are ordinarily resident in the City and suburbs of Calcutta or Delhi".

Let them by all means do this in effect, if there is reason for it but in modern India ten years after the inauguration of the Constitution, it is fantastic that any *rule* should say that half the number of members should be resident in Calcutta or Delhi. As I said, let them by all means bring this into effect, but to do so by means of a rule is improper. It is really ugly to have a rule like that. With regard to the membership, I do not think there can be restriction. Here usually power is given to the Committee or Council to elect members. But that does not mean that it can become an exclusive club. The moment they do it, it will be open to criticism in this House.

I would however say that the criticism of its being really parochial is wrong. If any institution is parochial or confines itself only to Bengalis or to Calcutta or Delhi it is very wrong and I am sure it will be curbed and condemned by the House when the proper opportunity arises.

One more point and I am done. It has been said that the Planning Commission, the National Income Unit and the Food Ministry are not using the various data available. It may be a matter of adjustment if they are not using it at all. It is hardly my province to refer to that aspect of it. Then about work of the statisticians of other departments of other Ministries and other institutions not being recognised by this Institute, there again, it is a matter of detail which has got nothing to do with this Bill, which I am supporting whole-heartedly.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman has made quite an able ministerial speech in defence of this Bill. I do not grudge him that privilege. But even the few points which he has taken exception to are bad enough to justify a motion being made by the Prime Minister for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister has failed to study this Bill as well as one should have expected. If he had done so, I am sure he would have seen the reason for the justification of sending it to the Select Committee.

I do not know why this Institute should be singled out to be styled as a National Institute and, therefore, to be placed under the Schedule and given all these privileges. If only

[Shri Ranga]

they want that this Institute should do its work and also grant diplomas and degrees and so on, it is not necessary that it should be singled out in this fashion. There is the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research. It is also permitted to give degrees now and yet it has not been given this particular privilege. What is the special object which Government has at the back of its mind in making this proposal? Is it because they want to increase their control over this Institute? Speaker after speaker has said that there is not enough of control, not even half as much as we have over the centrally-managed and the centrally-financed universities. Or is it because we want to reduce the control that we have? It has been said that the control that we have is not enough and, therefore, more control is being given. Therefore, the dispute is over the quantum of control that Parliament and Government are to have over this Institute. Does it not merit serious consideration by a Select Committee?

It has been said that this Institute has been built up by one man and continues to be more or less one-man run institution. I have very great respect for the scientists. But it is generally recognised that scientists always do not make very good administrators. It is quite possible that this particular scientist started it on his own and built it up and won the approval of the Prime Minister before he became the Prime Minister. Therefore, the Institute has been able to make a very good harvest of this later on. Now that it has to employ 1,000 people it requires a good deal of administrative talent and it certainly merits very careful examination on the part of the Prime Minister whether its management is all that can be expected to be and whether there cannot be any improvement.

One suggestion has already been made by my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani that there should be some safeguards in regard to the manner in which the staff is recruited, treated and promotions provided for. Those safeguards do not seem to be there at all in this Bill.

It is not as if statistics have come into this country in the train or along the footsteps of this Director. There were some people earlier than this attempt who organised statistics. In fact they initiated this very interview method of collecting statistics which has come to be adopted by this Institute and which now has been supported by my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman. There were Dr. Slater, Dr. Mann, Mr. Findlay Shirras and quite a number of others thereafter who had conducted a number of enquiries in different parts of the country. A number of statistics also came to be published based upon the results that they had obtained by those interviews. Thereafter, this Institute has grown into such prominence. Is it any reason why we should give this monopoly to this Institute in Calcutta to collect data, to sort them out and also to publish them? Can there be any justification for giving a sort of monopoly for a particular Institute alone? Is it so wrong for people to begin to fear that if you were to give this kind of privileged status to this particular institute alone other institutes will not flourish? First of all, it may not be possible for other institutes to come into existence. Or such of them as have come into existence or may come into existence may not be able to progress just as well because of this particular rival. Then, where is the guarantee that this Institute's researches are not liable to be based upon mistakes? Their results might also be mistakes. And any kind of plans that might be made by the Planning Commission or others may also go awry because they are based upon wrong statistics. It is a notorious fact that a number of departments have also their statisticians and economists. Therefore, is it not in the interests of the country that there should be a number of institutions instead of one especially when there is not quite unanimity in regard to the methods to be followed and pursued, in collecting the information, sorting them out and in publishing them?

Sir, in America they have a number of institutes—but they are not called by the name of national institutes; there is an institute for import statistics; there is an institute for export statistics; any number of them for studying these facts from different points of view. Could we not also have similar institutes here in our country?

Recently one Institute has come into existence, the National Council of Applied Research and there are also a number of statistical sections in the various departments of Government in the various State Governments as well as the Government of India. What kind of cooperation or coordination is proposed to be brought about between the work of this particular Institute and its results and the work and results of these various departmental and other statistical bodies" Should there not be some coordination and some effort made in that direction?

Almost every one of our universities have developed their own faculties for statistics. Is it proposed that they should not have any interest at all in the management of this Institute? Take Parliament itself On the Bangalore Institute of Science this Parliament has been given representation. One wonders why that kind of representation for Parliament has not been thought of at all here.

All these are very important points in regard to management, in regard to the status of this particular Institute. It would have been fairer to the House if it had been agreed to or even suggested that this Bill should be sent to the Select Committee.

A good number of points were made by my hon friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee and also by Shri Morarka. They have to be answered, not in a rhetorical manner but by facts. Why should it be that a good number of statisticians should go abroad in order to find recognition and employment? Why were they not considered here at all? Was it not the case that on several occasions in the F.A.O. and other organisations associated with the U.N.O. offered to organise seminars here for statistics on agriculture and other subjects and yet because the Prime Minister and the other Ministers were dependent mostly upon the advice of this Institute and its Director that those seminars were not invited to this country even when the U.N. Organisations were going to pay for it?

Therefore, I do hope that since it is now too late for the Prime Minister to think of sending it to the Select Committee, he would be a little more critical than he has been—I cannot say he has been, but he appears to have been—about the working of this Institute and see that in actual practice it would certainly grow into a reliable All-India National Institute—not, as it professes to be, confined to Delhi and Calcutta so far as 50 per cent of its own representation is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The rule to which reference is being made repeatedly is not in operation. It is put in the appendix, among the rules kept in abeyance. That rule about Calcutta and Delhi is not in operation . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Can you please give us five minutes? I am waiting without even taking my lunch.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; I cannot help it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Shri Morarka had 25 minutes and I want only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the hon. Prime Minister. I can call the hon. Member during the Second reading stage.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will not be able to say many things; I would not be able to reply to some of the nasty things which Shri Morarka said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Enough has been said even now.

Shri Joachim Alva: You must have some human consideration towards us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, my answer to the question which was put by some hon. Members as to why I am piloting this Bill and not the Home Minister is that this is under the Cabinet Secretariat and directly dealt with by me.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): The 1956 Bill was brought in by the Finance Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any of my colleagues may bring in a Bill if I ask him to bring it up.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, may I correct Shri Ghose. That Bill was not on behalf of the Finance Ministry. One of the Ministers in the Finance Ministry was acting on behalf of the Cabinet Secretariat and was in charge of that subject . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a matter entirely for the Ministers and any Minister can bring it in. But this is very much under the Cabinet Secretariat and the Cabinet Secretariat functions under the Prime Minister. I may ask the Finance Minister or any other Minister to deal with it but the proper course would have been, then as it is now, for me to bring it forward and if by chance I could not have found it convenient to do so or easy to do so, I would have requested others.

Quite a number of points, I gather, have been raised. Many of them seem to be rather hardly relevant, if I may say so, with all respect. They deal with the position of the staff there, how the staff is recruited and other troubles. They hardly come into this Bill. If it had been suggested that it should become 100 per cent Government organisation, perhaps—even then I am not sure whether—it is proper for this House to go into those details. But here is an autonomous organisation which has been dealing with, more or less, success with the staff problem. Grievances there are; they are everywhere. But I gather that on the whole work has been done very satisfactorily there. Stress is laid on this being one man's show. I do not quite understand that except that naturally the director not only by virtue of his position as a Director but otherwise as an eminent scientist stands rather above many of his expert colleagues—eminent colleagues there. So far as the administration, etc. are concerned, they are naturally left to the executive council which consists of very eminent people like Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Shri Dhiren Maitra and others who look after that. In fact, the Director is not always even present at these meetings. But perhaps so far as the main scientific direction is concerned, naturally it is largely due to his own enthusiasm in the subject.

Prof. Ranga said something about the statisticians and economists and others quarrelling. Well, perhaps they differ in their view sometimes even as, I believe, known politicians differ sometimes in their views . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Ranga: Politicians are also scientists like yourself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is nothing surprising about that except that the politicians are not usually scientists and therefore they differ much more. If they had a little scientific background they will differ a little less perhaps. There are eminent statisticians working in our Government departments, universities and elsewhere in the country. There is no question of our considering them not eminent. They are doing good work. They should do good work. The main thing was this. Here was an institution which has grown up. If it had not grown up during the course of these years, we will have to think how to have such an institute because statistics had grown into a very vital part of the nation's activities, planning, etc. It is hardly possible to plan without it. Fortunately, we have this institution which has grown up. It has been doing work for the Government on a contractual basis for these many years. Before Independence too, it did that work—sample surveys, etc. It is being paid for that work—I repeat—on a contractual basis. Suppose this Bill was not passed, either the Government should stop giving that work or give it to this body. Nobody else can do that on that scale. Individual things can be done; individual projects are there. Steps may be taken up and are rightly taken up by our Government departments and statistical departments in various Ministries. This is important and I do not wish to say anything against it. But if we take up any Ministry or any individual and ask him to audit his own accounts, in all honesty, there is a danger of his having a certain bias in his own favour. It happens even with high-souled people. Even high-souled people, such as the Ministers are subject to bias, so that, when audit is concerned, one likes an outside auditor to do it. In the same way where statistics are concerned, there is a weakness. Some hon. Member has pointed out how statistics differ and said that you could produce any statistics you liked. It may be so. It is desirable for an outside, non-governmental organisation to undertake this work. That is much less likely to suffer from any conscious or sub-conscious bias. It is desirable that we have this check on the purely governmental statistics. In fact one of the reasons why there has been an unfortunate delay in the publication of these reports has been the fact that one set of statistics taken by some governmental authority did not quite fit in with the other and so they were being compared and examined. In future, I think this should be less because it is important that whatever the various statistical agencies might do, they should co-ordinate their activities as far as possible. In statistics also it is found desirable to take two different approaches to get the same type of statistics and then compare the results. If the results are very near, one gets the assurance of their correctness more than if one approach had been there. Take even the sample surveys. If we take two sample surveys and the samples are different—not in the same place but in the same wide area—and you get the same results, the results of the sample survey are more definite and more reliable. They may differ one per cent or half a per cent. Therefore, there is necessity for having an Institute of this kind; there is no other institute in statistics.

Prof. Ranga asked me: why don't you have an institute, perhaps for agriculture or other thing? I cannot answer that question here. If a necessity arises and if there is something to take that place well and good. As it is, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a very fine body doing good work. It is almost entirely a governmental body. Well and good. Whether it can develop into a certain institute—it may be a possibility in future. However, we are dealing now with statistics and not other institutes or other departments of human knowledge. It is necessary to have this. If it had not been there, we would have had to find it out somehow and built it up.

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It is desirable, I submit, for such an institute not to be a purely governmental institute because then that inevitable bias may come in examining governmental statistics or other statistics. At the same time, one cannot give an absolutely free hand to do what it likes, in the manner it likes and dispose of considerable funds that it gets. It is, I admit, a slightly novel approach and, as I submitted in my earlier speech, if this succeeds we can adopt it for other purposes too. This approach has a great deal of decentralisation, autonomy and independent approach, and yet governmental, not control but governmental checks in a variety of ways ultimately going so far as to issue directions to have audit of performance, enquiries about performance, are there It is the most important thing. I think, in any kind of audit, because, after all, when you spend money, the main thing is to see if it has been properly utilised and it has produced the results aimed at. It is not after all, very satisfactory if the money has been spent strictly as laid down in the rules and yet not produced adequate results. That is the most important audit. not that I leave out the other audit.

Therefore, this has been devised after very considerable discussion. I can assure Shri Ranga—I may be at fault; of course, that is a different matter—that the amount of thought that has been given to this matter is something prodigious. There were discussions with the various ministries concerned, notably, of course, the Finance Ministry, and so many other people inside and outside. Enough thought has been given to it. If we still find some faults, they are our human failings which I cannot get over.

A number of relatively minor points have been raised. But I submit this is the main thing that has to be remembered, this approach of an autonomous organisation with governmental checks, directions etc., but not control in its normal working, internal working. It is not correct to say that it is run by a single individual. No individual can run a big organisation like this. He can give directions, he can suggest ways of working etc.

Professor Mahalanobis, undoubtedly, has been the heart and soul of this institution. He started it. It has been our good fortune that we have such an eminent man doing such important work. It has found recognition not in India only but almost over the entire world. That, among other things, can be seen from the fact that he is continually being badgered by invitations from Governments of Asia, Europe, America and other places. In fact, a certain amount of his time has been spent abroad. I might say one thing here. An hon. Member asked: "Why does he take his wife with him always?" It is rather a minor matter, but usually when he is invited abroad it is the other party that pays for him and his wife—both. Sometimes there is a fund there, I am told, which is the fund of the undrawn salary of Professor Mahalanobis which he had not drawn for years, for a considerable time, and out of that fund the money comes for his travelling expenses and not out of these grants etc. He does take others too with him, young people, to help him and to be trained. In fact, some of his best people have all had training, have all gone abroad with him When he is invited to deliver certain lectures for a few days he cannot take others with him then.

Something was said, some constitutional question was raised—I am sorry I have been unable to follow it—about the Constituent Assembly having said something or the other. To say that this organisation, this institute has not got a structure is not correct. Obviously, it has got a structure You may not agree with the structure, you may want to improve it, that is a different matter; but it has got a structure.

One of the purposes, of giving recognition to this organisation in the manner suggested is to give it more of permanency. What I mean is, when people talk about staff being recruited there, it is a little difficult for them to recruit indefinitely for ten or fifteen years. They are usually taken in on contractual basis for a certain period, because nobody knows, they do not know, how much work they may have during the next year or two years later. As I said, the work itself is contractual for Rs. 50 lakhs. If the Government does not give that work the people will have to go, large numbers of people who work there will have simply to go. That is the difficulty. Therefore, if it will get greater permanency it will be good for the staff and others.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Does that mean permanency for the staff who are there now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not saying that. Scientists normally might well be taken on a contractual basis for a period of years, five years or something like that. I think that will be good for them and good for the institution—of course, in universities and others there might be other ways of dealing with them.

Now, I should like to make one thing quite clear. Someone suggested about recruitment. He asked: "Why should not these people go through the U.P.S.C. and those other processes? I think that would be not at all desirable.

Shri Ranga: What he suggested was some internal statutory arrangement for recruitment and promotion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously. the people are recruited, by some internal arrangement; they do not drop from the sky. As a matter of fact, speaking from some personal experience about recruitment of statisticians etc., I found that great care was taken.

The Public Service Commission is an admirable body, an essential body for government service. But a difficulty comes in. Necessarily, they are conditioned by the normal government service outlook, the kind of work that a government servant has to do in our administrative apparatus. That outlook does not quite fit in with the scientific outlook, the work for scientific purposes. It does not. And, with all respect to the Public Service Commission, I have sometimes found that a brilliant scientist who had a very bad presence of mind and who stumbled when he was asked questions is passed over. I do not blame them because they judge from a man's presence and all that. There are also degrees which they consider. If a man is nervous he gets a bad mark. Scientists are very often nervous about these things. On the other hand, I have seen a person with more brass about him gets through easily enough although he does not have as much intelligence as others. That is not anybody's fault, if I were in their place I will do the same thing. Therefore, a slight improvement has been made even in the Public Service Commission. Now when they choose such people, a scientist or a specialist is attached who has some influence. But I do not think for this type of appointment of specialists and experts it should have a body of specialists and experts as a rule. The main thing, as I said, is the test of performance, not a test of degrees; of course, degrees count originally, but then it is how best a man develops. It is not by flux of time that he develops from lower ranks to upper ranks, but by what he shows, the ability he shows. Take the army. After all, except for the very lower ranks it becomes a question of not merely time, service, but also merit.

There was a reference to a rent of Rs. 8 lakhs or Rs. 9 lakhs paid to various firms—American and Britain—for tabulating equipments which are not made in India. I have just enquired and I am told that these particular machines are not available in India. Till they are available—it would be a different matter—they

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have got to get them from there on rent. In fact, these complicated sets cannot even be purchased. That is the normal practice, I am told, in other countries too. As a matter of fact, the Indian Statistical Institute has already devised some new statistical machines which they are using and which they are selling too—of a simpler type—and they hope to make other types also.

15 hrs.

Regarding training, there are regular courses of training. Why should hundreds of foreigners come here to be trained? Because they find the training is worth-while. About 240 or thereabouts of foreigners have gone through the training, apart from 8,000 Indians. It is a high-class training institute, and so far as the international training centre is concerned, it is associated to some extent with UNESCO which also provides the funds.

Some hon. Members have said that the National Sample Survey has not always done good. Perhaps not; I do not know. But broadly speaking, it is rather good and has naturally improved. Where you have to deal with the human factor, there is always the liability of error. As a matter of fact, it has been found, I believe, that sample surveys are likely to be more correct than what you might call a full census. Why? Normally, a full census is better. You get everything, but the full census is carried on by untrained people. You cannot have hundreds and thousands of trained people to do it, while the sample survey is carried out by trained people. The result is that, because of their training, they can get more accurate results even though they are for samples, only, and the importance of sample survey has grown tremendously in some places. I think in America they have census by sample surveys, apart from the decennial census. It is found remarkably accurate.

I do not know if I have left out any matter, but, Sir, I would beg this House to look at this Bill in this wider aspect. We are doing something which is essential, that is, developing a big Institute. If the other institutes develop, well and good, but it is difficult enough to have one major Institute of this kind. We are giving it a certain status.

So far as money is concerned, whether we give this status or not, we have been giving them money. Why? Not to the Institute as such but because we want certain definite precise work done. We have to do it anyhow, if we went the work to be done. There is nobody else in India who can do that work with that skill. We prefer to give that status because that will help them to do the work better and give them a certain forward-looking sense and they can prepare for the future, and we want trained statisticians.

Regarding getting degrees, etc., it is said that the University Grants Commission said something against it. They did not. What they said was that this should not be called a university which is a different thing. They did not come in the way of their giving diplomas or degrees.

Shri Mahanty: From the review of Professor Mahalanobis himself, it is seen that he was not inclined to the idea of conferring degrees or diplomas. It is in the report.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe he has changed his opinion.

Shri Mahanty: In the report itself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose he must have. We have discussed this matter. The point was that the conception of a university, in the minds of the University Grants Commission, is something which deals with a variety of subjects, a large variety of subjects, scientific, literary, and so on and so forth. Now, we are dealing with a definite set of specialised subjects. They do not think that that represents a university. But they do not come in the way of their giving degrees and diplomas. It is a different thing.

Shri Mahanty: In the report, it is said—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister said that he might have changed his opinion. What is there to do now?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The reference Shri Mahanty makes does not bear the interpretation that he seeks to put on it.

Shri Mahanty: May I quote it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it does, the Prime Minister said that he might have changed his opinion. What does the hon. Member want? *(Interruption)*

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Many criticisms were made about the inner working of the Institute, but these are things which can be dealt with. They have nothing to do with this Bill. I therefore, submit that the Bill as it is, on merits, should meet with the approval of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute, having at present its registered office in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. We shall take up clause 2 first.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Today, I gave notice of an amendment, but perhaps it was a little late. But I seek a clarification. According to the Financial Memorandum....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it on clause 2?

Shri Narasimhan: Yes. I want just a clarification. In the Financial Memorandum of the Bill, it is said in paragraph 4:

> "All moneys placed at the disposal of the Institute will constitute the Fund of the Institute".

In the Bill as such there is no such provision. In all the Bills of a similar nature, it is the usual practice. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been corrected in my copy. The sentence now reads as follows:

> "All moneys placed at the disposal of the Institute will be credited to the accounts of the Institute".

Therefore, no clarification is necessary. It has been corrected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; in the last line of paragraph 4 of the Financial Memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "All moneys placed at the disposal of the Institute will be credited to the accounts of the Institute". This is what it says. The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3. *(Declaration of the Indian Statistical Institute as an institution of national importance)*.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Bill

[Shri A. C. Guha]

has been placed before this House and we are discussing the question of putting this Institute on a proper footing. This Institute developed practically as the result of the enterprise of one man. Some complaint has been made that it is a one-man-show. It was a one-man-show because the Institute developed as such. That person took some initiative and worked hard for the development of this Institute. Now, the Institute has attained an international reputation and India has also achieved some international prestige in the academic world for statistics. Some foreign students also are coming there for training. Apart from Indian students, this Institute has given training to foreign students also. Moreover, this Institute has been doing some work on behalf of the Central Government as also on behalf of the other Governments.

The work that was being done in this Institute on behalf of Government was practically on the basis of contracts. There is another institute recently developed in Delhi; it is called the Institute of Applied Economic Research. That institute is also doing the work assigned by Government; it may not be the work assigned by the Central Government but I know many State Governments have assigned important work to that institute for which that institute has received grants from those Governments. But I do not think there was any question of any Government audit or audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General being imposed on that institute. Similarly, there are other institutes like the Bangalore institute, which have been receiving considerable grants from the Government of India and which have been working as private institutes. Those institutes also were not under the direct control of the Government of India or the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. These academic institutes should better be private and free from direct Government control.

It is true that the Government have been giving near about Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 90 lakhs of grants to this Institute every year. It may also be said that practically the entire revenue of this Institute was coming through the grant of the Central Government. But all these grants were made on a contractual basis for rendering some service to the Government. In consideration of certain things to be done, certain money was given. It was more or less like a contract. So, in that sense, this Institute was not getting any grant from the Government of India for other activities, except Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 16 lakhs for its own research activities. Most of the grants were for particular jobs allotted to it. So, the question of audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General should not come as such.

Under clause 6 of this Bill, sufficient care has been taken which would enable Government to see that any money given by Government for research work or for the development of the Institute or on contractual basis may be spent properly. But I think it would not be difficult for Government to accept a suggestion I am going to make, *viz.*, that the report of the auditor which will be submitted to the Government may be placed by the Government before the Comptroller and Auditor General. Then with the remarks of the Comptroller and Auditor General, that report may be placed before this House, so that the House may be seized of the report in due course. I think that will satisfy at least the point which my friend, Shri Bimal Ghose, has raised, if the House gets the report with the remarks of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Whether the report comes through the Auditor General or not does not matter, but I think Government may by convention agree that the report of the Auditor will be placed before the Comptroller and with his remarks Government will place the report before this House.

I am surprised that Shri Mahanty has raised objection to the clause which will enable this Institute to confer degrees and diplomas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we come to that clause, I will give another opportunity to the hon. Member to speak.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, Sir; I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, it is right and proper that this Institute be declared as an institute of national importance. I think this is the largest and the best-known institute of its kind in Asia or Africa. I am not sure about China; I am excepting China, because I have no knowledge about it in this regard. This Institute was started with a part-time worker as long ago as 1932. Today it has on its rolls, 2,000 members. When there are 2,000 workers working in an institute of this type, it really needs a lot of money to run the institute.

Sir, the way Professor Macaulay handed over two volumes of *Biometrika* and Karl Pearson's *Biometric Tables* to Professor Mahalanobis is indeed a romantic story. I am reminded of what the late Rev. Father Henry Heras told me. He did not know a word of English and he read just two volumes of Cambridge History of India and Havell's Indian Art. That is how the spirit of the angel is fired; he started the Institute of Indian Historical Research and become one of the great historians of India. I would like the Government of India to take notice of this institute and not allow it to die after the death of that man.

Sir, two or three points have been raised, one in the matter of appointments by Shri Mukerjee, another in the matter of rumours by Acharya Kripalani and a third by Shri Morarka, who came to praise and remained to bury the proposal. In regard to the rumours, I think Acharya Kripalani walked over and sat behind Shri Morarka to inspire my friend, Shri Morarka. So, I need not say more about rumours. In regard to appointments, I agree with what the previous speaker has said. We must have a regular statute of appointments, fixity of tenure, pensions, promotions, etc. They are very very valuable indeed. If a man works for five years in a Government office and is kicked out, he is not able to support his family and his father, when he is alive. These are very valuable considerations and I am sure the learned professor, who is running the show, will take care of these points raised in Parliament. Perhaps that is the most constructive thing mentioned in this discussion.

Then, it is no use anyone saying that it is a one-man's show. The opposition says, the Congress Party is a one-man's show. Every institute is a one-man's show in the sense that the institute has to be inspired and run on those lines. The Institute which won a donation of Rs. 5,000 as early as 1935 from Sir James Grigg, who became a member of the British Cabinet, is really worth the name. An outstanding man of integrity like Shri C. D. Deshmukh has been the Chairman of this Institute. Another important industrialist, Sir Edward Benthall, has also been a former Chairman. The late Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarcar has also been the Chairman of this Institute. So, if an institute has been able to command the services of three outstanding men from different fields, there is something worthy in it.

So far as statistics are concerned, are you going to search for a cat in the dark night with blind-folded eyes? You cannot run the Government without statistics. There can be no activity of Government without statistics. So far as audit is concerned, I would like to say one thing. When I went to our Embassy in Moscow two years ago, I saw that the carpet was in a bad condition. When I went to the Polish Embassy, I saw a perfect

[Shri Joachim Alva]

carpet. When I asked about the bad carpet, I was told, "We have to obtain sanction for Rs. 15 from the Finance Ministry". When I came to the Finance Ministry and asked about it, the Finance Minister was surprised. Everybody pleaded ignorance. So, here is the Institute which has to do those things. That is where the auditor comes in and perhaps in an institute which runs on its own initiative, quick decisions and implementation may carry the day.

Sir, I will finish in 2 minutes. You allowed 25 minutes to Shri Morarka

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is speaking on clause 3. He should restrict himself to that.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to people travelling abroad, I want the House to have one human consideration. I do not know the age of Professor Mahalanobis. If he is nearly 60 or 70, I want to know whether a man's wife is not entitled to accompany him. He goes abroad; he is in a different place. I want you to have some human consideration. Every one of us wants to have a secretary or a *chaprasi*. Why should not a man take his wife? These are important human considerations before us. The countries that have invited him have perhaps taken care of this consideration and invited his wife also. Much was made about this point by Shri Morarka. I want him to bear in mind the human aspect. When a man is in an age when he should not work perhaps and when he likes his wife to accompany him, I think it would be less than human to find fault over this point.

We have known about the All-India Medical Institute. It is run as an autonomous body. I wanted to ask Acharya Kripalani why he should object. The Bombay University is the wealthiest money-getter amongst the Universities in India. It is the wealthiest university; it pays as it goes; it earns as it goes. This statistical Institute cannot earn money. They send out their hand-out but with it they cannot make money. But they have done very valuable work. If hon. Members go through the papers which they have produced on a variety of subjects—I would rather like to read them if you give me enough time—about dozens of subjects, they will find that they are matters which affect our national and public life.

Shri Nath Pai: But they are not reliable.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Why?

Shri Joachim Alva: Reliability is a measure of one's mind, and I do not have time to dwell on that aspect. So, I would say in the end that this is a very important Bill, and the one constructive thing said there is about the staff, and the staff will be put right when the Bill is implemented.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I want a clarification. What would be the status of the Institute after this Bill has been passed? Like my friends, I have all admiration for the work of the Institute, and also the services rendered by its director. The Institute does three things—research, training and computation and collection of statistics. The question arises whether it is necessary that the Institute should do all the three things and whether it is not better if the statistical and computation part alone is given to one body. Now we have the C.S.O., N.S.S. and the I.S.I. Is it proper to have all these organisations for the purpose of collection and computation of statistics? I do not know if in any other country there are as many statistical organisations of the Government; there may be private organisations but I do not know of a country where Government statistics are produced by three or four different agencies; at least I have no knowledge of it. In Great Britain it is done by the C.S.O. only.

I also want to know another thing. After the Institute has been declared as an institute of national importance, will the work that it will do on behalf of the Government also be on a contractual basis, or whether after that, whatever is necessary for the running of the Institute will be provided by the Government? I do not see why it should be on a contractual basis, because there have been many complaints of the very high fees charged. One does not know, it may or may not be true, but eminent economists have also referred to the fees charged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not clause 5 say that Government must give them financial assistance?

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is not quite clear to me whether after we have passed this Bill funds will be given to the Institute to carry on its work and there will also be contractual basis for carrying on work on behalf of the Government. It is not clear to me and I want a clarification on that.

So, I would ask the Prime Minister to consider—not now, because the Bill is going to be passed now, but in future—whether statistics and computation should not be centralised in one body so that this Institute could devote itself to research and training, which is a work of extreme importance and significance, which it continues to do today. It is an Institute of which we are all proud and I hope this Institute will flourish.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I welcome this Bill whole heartedly and I am happy that it has been brought. It should have been done years ago, considering the important work that this Institute does for our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should welcome the clause now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I welcome the clause, because it declares the Institute an institute of national importance. That is for the good of all of us and for India as well.

While some of my friends on the other side, and also some on this side too, were speaking about this Bill they were seeming to praise and welcome it, but what they spoke made me remember the English saying—"damning with the faint praise". I only request hon. Members not to indulge in that particular pastime of "damning with the faint praise"—apparently to try to praise a matter and then try to damn it. It is not a good thing to do In fact, the clauses in the Bill are more for the control and restraint of the Institute than for its help or growth. I believe in future we shall get the picture more developed as to how the Government will come to help this Institute to grow into its fullest capacity and do its work to the utmost extent.

Acharya Kripalani was afraid that the Institute, if it was a private or non-governmental institution, might be captured. Acharya Kripalani might have forgotten history. Even statutory bodies can be captured. He has forgotten the capture of councils, the capture of municipalities, the capture of other local bodies. So, even if you create statutory bodies, they may be captured, not to speak of non-governmental institutions.

I thank the Prime Minister for not putting this institution under the departmental control of the Government. The administrative machinery is an engine, and at times it works like a steam roller, stifling initiative and crushing down genius, stunting growth and dwarfing genius. So, the hon. Prime Minister has been kind enough, while bringing in a clause in this Bill to check the possible misuse of funds, or the Institute exceeding its powers, to see, at the same time, that the Institute is left sufficient scope to grow into an autonomous body where the specialists and the experts may

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

have full play for their initiative and genius.

One more thing and I am done. The rule which Shri Morarka referred to and which was dealt with by Professor Ranga is not an operative rule till today. So, none of us here need have any fear at all.

Shri Ranga: Why should it be there at all?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That rule has been in abeyance. I request Professor Ranga to go through the memorandum again. Though that rule has been framed, it has been kept in abeyance and not put into effect. So, let nobody have any fear now when the whole memorandum is going under the control of the Government.

One word about the one-man show. These things happen when individuals have capacity to work and have genius; when they have capacity to control their environments and create their environments, institutions grow with them and, for the time being, they look like one man institution. What was the Calcutta University Science College? That was a one-man show of the late Acharya P. C. Roy. What was the Bose Institute? It was a one-man show of the late Dr. J. C. Bose. What was the Bhandarkar Institute of Poona? It was the one man show of the late Sir Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar. These things happen. So, we need not be very much afraid, or scared away, because there is a particular person whom we cannot class with the commonplace and who has capacity to work which exceeds the measurement we apply to ordinary people.

Shri Narasimhan: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On this clause?

Shri Narasimhan: Yes. The University Grants Commission has enough power to make any institution capable of conferring degrees and also giving grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the next clause.

Shri Narasimhan: About this clause also. For getting grants and State aids and for functioning as an institution, the University Grants Commission has enough powers to do the needful. Why was that power not made use of in this case?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nothing has come in the way of Government giving grants in the past. In fact, they have given grants. So, the question does not arise.

I want to give some explanation on one or two matters. First of all, Shri Guha suggested that we might lay down a convention that the auditor's report is sent to Government, it is sent by Government to the Comptroller and Auditor-General and then with his comments the matter might be placed by the Government before Parliament. I am perfectly agreeable to that convention. Indeed, we intend doing that. I shall also place the annual report of the Institute before Parliament.

One hon. Member asked: what is the status of the Institute? Now, I find some difficulty in answering this question of status. Status is a very vague thing. The only status that I know of is the Warrant of Precedence—who goes before whom—and that is not very important here.

But one thing I should like to say and that is that I entirely fail to agree about the separation of research and teaching from practical work. That, I thing, will be bad for both. In fact the tendency today is for teaching itself to do partly practical work. Both the teaching and research part will become ivory tower people unconnected with what is happening in the wide world and the others who have not been in touch with the latest research mind will go. Therefore they have to be combined.

There is one thing else. I think Shri Ghose asked whether they will in future be worked on a contractual basis. Yes, certainly. In the next clause, if you will permit me to say that, it is said that Government will give them such money as it considers necessary by way of grant, loan or otherwise. Part of the work must, I suppose, inevitably be done on the contractual basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (*Grant of degrees and diplomas by Institute*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now proceed to clause 4.

Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Shree Narayan Das *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Ghose going to move his amendment?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to say that hon. Members who speak on a particular clause should restrict themselves to the significance of the clause and what its import is.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I think I was misunderstood.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I am making a suggestion if it is acceptable to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to that side also. First, he has to move an amendment to this clause.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, I have been misunderstood when the hon. Prime Minister first spoke. My purpose is not to confer any power on Government or on any officer of Government to decide as to who will be given or conferred a degree. My purpose is merely that Government should know something about the conferment of degrees and standards that should be set up. Here, everything is left to the Institute. It would probably be better for Government to know because now it may be all right but in future the Institute, while giving degrees, may not conform to the standards that are desirable. Therefore the knowledge of Government as to what the Institute would be doing would be preferable. That is why I move this amendment, namely,—

Page 2, line 8,—

after "as may" *insert* "with the approval of Government". (2)

श्री श्रीनारयण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस क्लाज ४ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी बताया कि इस मंस्था को वह स्वतंत्र रखना चाहते हैं और यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि सरकार का उस पर ज्यादा नियंत्रण रहे । इस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित किया जाये, इस में तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी सदस्य को विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए । यह बहुत ही गौरव की बात है कि एक व्यक्ति-विशेष के उत्साह और उद्यम से स्थापित की हुई संस्था राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की हो गई है और इस माननीय सम्मानित सदन को उस को राष्ट्रीय संस्था घोषित करने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ है । जैसा कि अभी हम ने क्लाज २ में पास किया है, इस इंस्टीच्यूट के रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्ज और मेमोरेंडम आफ़ एसोसियेशन सोसायटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के मुताबिक बनेंगे । वही नियम और कायदे अभी इस संस्था के रहेंगे, लेकिन आगे चल कर क्लाज ७ में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया

[श्रीनारायण दास]

है कि यह संस्था नियमों में तब तक परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है, जब तक कि सरकार की अनुमति या मन्जूरी न ली जाये । मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन जब इस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की संस्था घोषित किया जा रहा है और इस क्लाज़ के ज़रिये से उस को डिग्री और डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है, तो अच्छा होता कि इस विधेयक में—इस कानून में—इस संस्था के संगठन, उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र, उस के मुख्य मुख्य काम और उस को चलाने वाले प्रशासक मंडल या परिषद् के बारे में प्रिसाइज़ली, संक्षिप्त रूप में एक विवरण दे दिया जाता । जिस तरह जब हम कोई यूनिवर्सिटी बनाते हैं, जिस को डिग्री और डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार देते हैं, तो वह उन के लिए चार्टर के तौर पर होता है । एक एकैडेमिक कौंसिल होती है और उस के द्वारा स्टैच्यूट्स बनाये जाते हैं । उन स्टैच्यूट्स में जब परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो यूनिवर्सिटी के विज़िटर जो होते हैं, उन को सरकार की तरफ़ से उन में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार होता है । एक बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण काम इस संस्था को दिया जा रहा है । यद्यपि ये शब्द नहीं हैं कि वह शिक्षा देगी या नहीं देगी, लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि वर्तमान मेमोरेंडम आफ़ एसोसियेशन के मुताबिक वह एक स्कूल जैसी संस्था चला रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि पढ़ाने का अधिकार भी उस को है । डिग्री और डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार उस को दिया जा रहा है । जो डिग्री और डिप्लोमा देने वाले होंगे, जो संस्था का काम करने वाले होंगे, जिन की राय से डिग्री और डिप्लोमा दिये जायेंगे, इस विधेयक में उन के कार्य-क्षेत्र, इस संस्था के निर्माण और उस के कांस्टीच्यूशन वगैरह का विवरण अगर दिया गया होता, तो अच्छा होता । अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि खड़गपुर इंस्टीच्यूट भी एक संस्था थी, जो सरकार से सहायता पाती थी, लेकिन वह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था नहीं थी । कई बरस पहले हम ने ऐसी संस्थायें बनाई थीं । अभी भी खड़गपुर इंस्टीच्यूट और दूसरी संस्थायें अपने काम में स्वतंत्र हैं और उन के हर एक काम में सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी जिस विधेयक के द्वारा उन को राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की संस्था घोषित किया जाये, उस में इन संस्थाओं के निर्माण की बात भी रहे । मेरा ख्याल है कि यह विधेयक सम्पूर्ण नहीं मालूम पड़ता है, यद्यपि, जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है आगे चल कर क्लाज़ ७ के ज़रिये से जब कभी आवश्यकता होगी, तो सरकार उन नियमों में परिवर्तन ला सकेगी । ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है, फिर भी मेरा ख्याल है कि इस संस्था के संगठन का या उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र का पूरा विवरण इस में संक्षेप में दिया गया रहता, तो यह ज्यादा स्वागत के योग्य बात होती ।

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His amendment is not to this clause.

Shri Halder: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has none to clause 4. He might look into his papers again.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am unable to accept Shri Ghose's amendment, that is, we should be given the power of approval. I really cannot understand it. Shri Ghose is apprehensive about the standards etc. It will be for Government to send a direction or have an enquiry made. That I can understand. That is provided for. I am quite sure that the Institute is far more competent to give degrees than a Government office here.

Shri A. C. Guha *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have I to put the amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Certainly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 8,—

after "as may" *insert* "with the approval of Government". (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is amendment No. 10 of Shri Halder for inserting new clauses.

Shri Halder: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 9, *insert*—

> "4A. In addition to the existing members provided under the Memorandum of Association of the Institute, the Council of the Institute shall include one member elected by the employees of the Institute.
>
> 4B. The Council of the Institute shall forthwith prepare proper rules regarding the recruitment, employment, conditions of service, wage rates and such other connected matters in regard to the employees of the Institute." (10)

Though the Bill incorporates the Memorandum of Association of the Indian Statistical Institute into it, hon. Members were not given the opportunity to examine the same. A cursory glance suggests that the Memorandum to say the least, not a flawless piece of document. For example, the controlling body, that is, the Council of the Institute is nowhere specified except that certain members will form a council. There is no provision for either representatives from Government or other important institutions like the Calcutta University or the Poona Institute or the Delhi School etc. When Government representatives are taken, they are taken as persons not representative of anybody.

The need for having a workers' representative suggests itself from the very fact that the workers are pressing for certain changes in the form and functioning of the Institute. Charges in the form of gross arbitrariness in their employment, terms and service conditions, have been levelled. As far as I know they submitted a memorandum last year and tried to represent their case to the hon. Prime Minister himself. The study of their memorandum suggests that they showed a constructively critical attitude towards their institution and works. Moreover, in such an institution it always helps in giving the workers' organisation a chance to represent their cases before the supreme body of the Institute.

The second amendment follows from the first. With the declaration of the Institute as an institute of national importance gross irregularities in the form of complete absence of any service rules, rules of appointments are removed. Workers doing such an important national work should not be allowed to suffer from a continuous sense of insecurity. This is my amendment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am unable to accept this amendment. It is a matter of internal administration into which this Bill is not going. Apart from this, I might state that a number of employees are there in the Council, elected by the members of the Institute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,

after line 9, *insert,*

> "4A. In addition to the existing members provided under the Memorandum of Association of the Institute, the Council of the Institute shall include one member elected by the employees of the Institute.
>
> 4B. The Council of the Institute shall forthwith prepare proper rules regarding the recruitment, employment, conditions of service, wage rates and such other connected matters in regard to the employees of the Institute." (10)

The motion was negatived.

Clause 5.— (*Grants, loans etc. by Central Government to the Institute*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put clause 5.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I desire to speak.

सर, हमारे भाई श्री आल्वा ने कहा है कि एशिया में यह इंस्टीच्यूशन अपने ढंग का एक इंस्टीच्यूशन है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एशिया और अफ़रीका दोनों महाद्वीपों में यह इंस्टीच्यूशन एक ढंग का है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, इस वक्त वह एशिया और अफ़रीका में जापान के बाद सैकंड शिपिंग पावर है । इस वक्त हम डिपेंड करते हैं लायड रजिस्टर पर । इंग्लैंड में लायड रजिस्टर एक इंस्टीच्यूशन है । वह स्टैटिस्टिक्स तैयार करती है और न सिर्फ़ सारा एशिया, बल्कि सारी दुनिया उस पर डिपेन्ड करती है । उस के स्टैटिस्टिक्स एक-तरफ़ा होते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान का उस में बहुत कम हवाला दिया जाता है । लिहाजा हमारी सिर्फ एक प्रार्थना है कि शिपिंग के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर स्टैटिस्टिक्स दिये जायें और वे इस ढंग से दिये जाय कि . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ग्रान्ट्स देने के वक्त यह लिख दें कि शिपिंग के लिए इतना खर्च हो ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक शिपिंग का सम्बन्ध है, जापान में भी अभी तक स्टैटिस्टिक्स तैयार नहीं होते हैं । सारी दुनिया लायड रजिस्टर पर डिपेंड करती है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि एशिया और अफ़रीका की अवस्था को देखते हुए ऐसे स्टैटिस्टिक्स तैयार किये जायें, जो कि शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री के विकास में हम को सहायता दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No answer is necessary, I suppose. The question is:

> "That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Insertion of new clause—5A: by Shri Morarka. It is not being moved. I come to clause 6.

Clause 6.— (*Audit of accounts of the Institute*)

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member any amendment?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I had tabled an amendment. I am not moving it; but, I would like to speak.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I believe the Prime Minister has given an assurance that a convention would be established by which the purpose of my amendment will be served. In that case, I do not propose to move my amendment.

Shri Narasimhan: I move:

Page 2,

for clause 6, *substitute*—

'6. Audit of accounts of the Institute.—

(1) The Institute shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts including the balance sheet in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the Institute shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Institute to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Institute shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts, and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the offices of the Institute.

(4) The accounts of the Institute as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.' (9)

Adequate financial safeguards are not there as we see in the Bill. Placing of the annual report before the Parliament is not statutorily provided for. The Prime Minister has, no doubt, given an assurance. I wish to point out that the growing allergy to audit by the Auditor-General is disquieting.

Equally disquieting is the desire to avoid accountability to Parliament. Under the scheme of the Bill, there is neither autonomy for the institution nor control by Parliament which is to give financial aid. Both the advantages are totally lost. It is therefore no surprise that Shri Mahalanobis himself in the report submitted to us commented—the Bill originally was given up and he was left to his own resources without any of these measures—that this may be a real gain and put us on the right track. This is what he mentioned. Therefore, I would like to know what effective steps will be taken to make up for the absence of active safeguards.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had tabled an amendment, suggesting that the Auditor's report should be placed invariably before the Comptroller and Auditor-General. In view of the assurance that the Leader of the House has given, I do not think there is any need to move that amendment. I should merely like to say that so far as this Bill is concerned, I am sure that it is a very proper thing that it has come up in the House because, this Statistical Institute is already an Institute of national importance and it is right that it should get legal sanction to be one. At the same time, while we should give as much autonomy as possible, the fact of accountability to Parliament remains. Therefore it is that we have suggested this. I am very grateful that the Prime Minister has accepted this suggestion that the Comptroller and Auditor-General

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

should come into the picture and that his comments should be placed on the Table of the House. I expect that this will be incorporated somewhere in the Bill.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There is a small point with regard to sub-clause (2). I would like to know what is the idea behind. In matters of audit, I think the auditors are independent. The Comptroller and Auditor General is there. In matters of audit, it is said that there should be direction from the Government. I do not know what the idea is. So far, I have not seen this provision in any Bill that the auditors are to be given directions, with regard to their duties. I am not able to appreciate the idea. I think, if it is not there, there will be no harm. Why should the auditors be given any direction? They are independent; they should be allowed to be independent and they should be allowed to work independently as regards their duties. I am not able to appreciate what the importance of this sub-clause (2) is:

> "The Central Government may issue such directions to the auditors in the performance of their duties as it thinks fit."

They know their duties. They know what they have to do with regard to the auditing of any account. Therefore, any direction from the Central Government will jeopardise the independence of audit. I would like to know what the idea is. Although I have not submitted any amendment, I think, if it is not there, there will be no harm.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think sub-clause (2) should be retained. The Central Government may get certain information for which it may be necessary for the Central Government to give certain directions to the auditor. I am not sure, but I think a similar provision has been put in other enactments also. This sub-clause should be retained.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How will they put it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally audit means just, as I said previously, a question of finding what is the sanction and what has been spent is according to sanction. The Central Government may well request the auditors to enquire and to look at it from another point of view and give us some facts. It is not limiting the auditor, but requesting him to give some further information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No amendment is pressed?

Some Hon. Members: No.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I put the clause.

The question is:

> "That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 6A.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask for an explanation? Will it be a convention or is anything to be incorporated....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In which clause?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In the clause that we have passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That cannot be asked. We have already passed it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know whether it will be....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us come to a later stage: not at this moment. Clause 6A: not moved. Clause 7.

The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clauses 7A to I—new clauses. Shri Morarka absent. We shall take up clauses 8 to 10. Motion moved:

"That clauses 8 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

Shri A. C. Guha: I have one thing to say. I think the Prime Minister has stated with reference to a certain amendment of Shri Bimal Ghose that it may be possible for the Government to give certain directions regarding the standard of teaching, syllabus, curriculum, etc. I think the only power of the Government to give directions is under clause 11. There, I think, the scope is very limited. I do not find there is any power to the Government to give any direction as regards the standard of teaching, curriculum, syllabus, etc. I do not know under what other provision, the Central Government can give such a direction. I think the standard of training and education should be a point of concern for the Central Government to look into.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not see any difficulty at all. To begin with, apart from any Act or anything, the Central Government's directions cannot be ignored easily; otherwise the finances will stop. That itself is sufficient. This is quite clear as it is that if a committee is appointed and it reports that standards are not high enough, well, the Central Government will certainly tell them about it. It is obvious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 8 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 10-A, Amendment No. 7. Not moved.

Clause 11.—(*Power to issue directions to Institute*)

Clause 12.—(*Power of Central Government to assume functions of control*)

Shri Narasimhan: In page 5 where clause 12 is continued, it is said that for two years only the order will be effective. Why not more? What is the meaning?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have to fix some time; otherwise, it would be an indefinite thing, it would not be right. Two years is quite ample.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 11 and 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Amendments seeking to introduce new clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16. Are they being moved? No.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I cannot congratulate the Government of India for bringing forward this Bill after such a long time. At best, it is a very tardy recognition, and the institution should have been given this status long ago.

I believe that, judged by all standards, this institution fulfils the requisites of a national institute, an institute of national importance. Its history is a history of struggle and achievement. Its efforts have been in the field of pioneer social service and social sciences. I think in the twentieth century we do not think only of the humanities and physical sciences, but also of the social sciences. Social sciences are playing a very important and an increasingly important part so far as the national development of any country is concerned, and I believe this is one of the few institutions that is doing a very valuable work in the field of social sciences. Therefore, I think that this institute should have received recognition much earlier.

A lot of things have been said about the eminent director of this Institute. I have had the privilege of working with him in certain committee, and I have also had the privilege of knowing him in other capacities, and I believe that the director of this Institute is a gentleman of great integrity, a gentleman of great knowledge, and a master in his own field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Much cannot be said now when we are passing it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I therefore feel that all that has been said about him shows a kind of criticism which I believe is not warranted by facts.

I wish the Government of India gives more and more work to this Institute. I believe this Institute brings to bear on its work a more proficient outlook, a more specialised outlook, than all the other statistical institutes in our country. I wish it is expanded and its resources augmented as much as possible.

I have the honour to be connected with the Punjab University. Some of the teachers from that university have gone to this Institute for training, and they have all come back without feeling that there is any kind of provincial bias in that Institute. They have all been very happy and the training they have received has given our students some taste of the good work that is being done there. All the same, I would say that so far as the teaching department of this Institute is concerned, the Government should give it a liberal grant, and if it is to award degrees I think the Institute should be given as much grant as any Central University or any other university, so that it becomes a fit instrument for the propagation of the social sciences which are one of the most favoured things in the world today.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I wish this Institute further success in future. Certain points were raised which the Prime Minister, in his reply, pointed out were matters of administration and were therefore not relevant. They are really not relevant, but I would request the Prime Miniter to look into the complaints of the staff there that they are on a contractual basis which does not appear to me to be an efficient method of having work done, since they are unsure and uncertain about their future. I would make a request that he or somebody else should make an enquiry and find out the position and rectify things if they are not right.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am really glad that this Bill is going to be passed by this House, and I think this is the consummation of the life's work of Prof. Mahalanobis.

Much criticism has been made outside and inside the House about the working of this Institute. There may be some justification for such criticism, but most of it, I feel, was not justified. But these are matters to be looked into for proper steps to be taken.

Now that this Bill is going to be passed, I should like to say that this nation has something to be grateful to Prof. Mahalanobis, for his creating and building up this Institute. It is a national asset; and any small failings of this Institute should not be used for undermining its reputation and prestige. I feel today Prof. Mahalanobis would be the happiest man, and he will feel assured that his creation will have a stable future in the service of this nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed.".

The motion was adopted.

15.9 hrs.

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Datar on the 11th December, 1959, namely:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely,—Shri Bangshi Thakur, Shri Rangsung Suisa, Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari, Shri Etikala Madhusudan Rao, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Shobha Ram, Shri Raja Ram Misra, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri N. B. Maiti, Shri H. Siddananjappa, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Shri Laisram Achaw Singh, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Ram Chandra Majhi, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan; and Shri B. N. Datar
>
> and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;
>
> that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;
>
> that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;
>
> that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and
>
> that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri Yadav is not there. Shri Amjad Ali.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I congratulate my hon. friend Shri Datar for bringing this measure before this House, a measure with which I and my party are in complete agreement.

15:59 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN *in the Chair*]

It is a noble attempt to provide lands to the landless, to do away with the distinction between the landless and the land owners. An attempt has been made in this Bill to introduce certain land reforms in the territory of Tripura, namely the regulation of the rights of owners and tenants, abolition of intermediaries, fixation of ceilings on existing holdings and future acquisitions, and prevention of

[Shri Amjad Ali]

fragmentation of holdings. The rights of the raiyats and under-raiyats were not formerly codified. But, now, in this measure, an attempt has been made to formally codify them. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find that:

> "It also seeks to consolidate and codify the law governing the land revenue administration in the territory."

Possibly, the revenue administration formerly was done under certain rules or regulations which obtained in the State of Tripura. Now, an attempt is being made to codify them formally.

16 hrs.

Tripura, as a matter of fact, is mostly a tribal area. The tribals in this State had been enjoying certain rights according to custom and usage in that State. They had certain elementary rights which they had been enjoying from times immemorial. But, from section 202 of the Bill, we find that the laws that prevailed in Tripura, which are enumerated in the Schedule, will stand abrogated after the passing of this measure. That is a change possibly in the right direction. But my fear is that the customary rights which the tribals have been enjoying from times immemorial do not find a place in this Bill. To name some of these rights, they had been enjoying collection of fuel from the neighbouring forests free of royalty, collection of building materials and implements for husbandry from the neighbouring jungles, free of royalty, and the right to fish in the neighbouring waters, free of royalty. Surely, they must have been enjoying all these rights from times immemorial. I am mentioning this only to draw the attention of the Joint Committee to the fact that these rights which were being enjoyed by the Tripura tenants for so long do not find a place in this Bill. Some provisions in this regard are required in the Bill.

Again, from the provision relating to the preparation of the record of rights, I find that the customary rights are sought to be taken away, and, therefore, the measure is not going to meet the requirements of the tribals. I wish the Joint Committee to look into this matter and incorporate the customary rights which the people of Tripura have been enjoying for so long.

Regarding clause 15, a point was made by my hon. friend Shri Dasratha Deb regarding *Jhoom* cultivation. I could not gather from his speech whether he supported the idea of *Jhoom* cultivation or he did not. That was not clear to me. But I would say that the system of *Jhoom* cultivation has to be discouraged. Possibly, the House has got no idea of what it means. It means shifting cultivation, from one place to another in the hilly terrains of the country. Cultivation is shifted from one spot to another continuously. In this way, the soil is eroded; and all the soil that is liberated from the hill-side erodes down to the rivers. In that process, a lot of silt is deposited in the rivers, and the rivers become shallow, and ultimately floods come. So, it is not to the benefit of the countryside that *Jhoom* cultivation should be resorted to because ultimately it does not bring any good to the countryside.

In clause 13, we find a healthy provision for assignment of lands for special purposes such as forest reserves and pasturage for the village cattle. This is needed for the well-being of the villages, and for the upkeep of the cattle and forest produce.

Regarding clause 8 which provides for combination of offices, I would like to make one submission. The clause reads thus:

> "It shall be lawful for the Administrator to appoint one and the same person to any two or

> more of the offices provided for in this Chapter, to make any appointment by virtue of office and also to confer on any officer of the Government all or any of the powers and duties of any of the revenue officers including the Collector.".

This is a thing which requires a little bit of elucidation, because I do not think it will serve the purpose for which it has been put in here, for, it will result in a jumbling of offices in the hands of one or two persons, without ultimately doing any good to the revenue system.

I now come to Chapter XI in Part IV relating to the acquisition of estates and of rights of intermediaries therein. In my opinion, these provisions are quite welcome and represent an advance in the right direction. But I would like to draw attention to the provisions in regard to the determination of gross income and net income, in clause 148. The proviso to this clause, which we find at the bottom of page 48, reads thus:

> "Provided that the net income (after deducting the charges on account of management and collection) from an estate which falls under item (a), (b), (c) or (d) shall in no case be less than the maximum net income from an estate which falls under the item immediately following.".

This is followed by an illustration, which reads thus:

> "The net income after deducting the charges on account of management and collection at 12½ per cent. under item (b) from an estate the gross income of which is Rs. 10,100 will be Rs. 8837·50 while the net income after deducting the charges on account of management at 10 per cent. under item (c) from an estate the gross income of which is Rs. 10,000 will be Rs. 9,000; under the proviso, the net income from the first-mentioned estate shall be taken to be Rs. 9,000 and not Rs. 8,837·50.".

According to this calculation, the amount is not decreased at all; rather, it remains the same; whereas the intention was to see that the amount was lessened, we find that it remains the same. So, the proviso along with this illustration should go. That is my view.

I now come to clause 149 (1) which lays down the compensation payable to the intermediaries. The method of calculation of the total compensation payable is given under items (a) to (k) for various amounts of net income. Reference to items (j) and (k) would show that the amount of compensation is perhaps higher than what should have been there.

If we take (k), that is, where the net income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000, the calculation will have to be made at two times such net income or the maximum amount under (j) whichever is greater. But my fear is that if the sum is put down at Rs. 2,99,999—that is, less than Rs. 3,00,000—we have got to take the figure under (j) which will be near about 9,00,000. Possibly that is more than what we wanted to pay. That is the way in which you proceed.

Mr. Chairman: That is common in all Zamindari Abolition Acts.

Shri Amjad Ali: In other Acts, possibly this is not the calculation; it has been done in a different way. That is my information. I would like the Joint Committee to look into this

The other point I want to refer to is concerning the prevention of fragmentation. Of course, the idea is good. The process of fragmentation should not, in a way, make the land holdings uneconomic. An unecono-

[Shri Amjad Ali]

mic holding is no good. When you divide and sub-divide in this way, the division may go to such a small measure that some uneconomic holdings will be there. In that case, what are we going to do? Under the Hindu law or Muslim law, as has been pointed out already, the heirs have got to be given their shares. The heirs may divide among themselves or go to court. In the process of division, some uneconomic holdings are bound to occur. In that case, a healthy provision, as obtains in other tenancy laws, may be made. This obtains in the Bengal Land Reforms Act. It is to the effect that the other shareholders may be allowed to buy up these shares. They may have the option of buying up the shares so that fragmentation may not take place.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—now, there is quorum.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): As was said, this is a Bill to consolidate quite a number of laws which have already been there. Generally speaking, in the States they introduce not one but a number of Bills to deal with these different aspects which are all included or put together in this particular Bill. There is provision for consolidation and prevention of fragmentation. There is also provision for ceilings which, again, would go counter to the process of consolidation to some extent. There is provision for the abolition of the vestiges of the earlier zamindari system known as intermediaries here and payment of compensation also. There is also provision for survey and settlement; evidently, there has not been much of it there. There is another provision for the assessment of land revenue and how it is to be collected. Penalties are provided for non-payment of land revenue and all the rest of it. Then it goes on to deal with the question of ceilings on one side. Then we have the relations between the raiyats who are to come into their own after the intermediaries are removed and compensation is paid to them, and the rights that they have to enjoy, and the under-raiyats or the tenants of these raiyats who are to be given some protection. All these are put together into this Bill. Hence it is good that this Bill is being sent to the Joint Committee. I propose to reserve my detailed remarks until after the Bill comes back to the House from the Joint Committee. But before it is sent to the Joint Committee, I would like to offer my remarks, as briefly as possible, on some of these points of principle which are incorporated in the Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Especially on ceiling?

Shri Ranga: Of course. Why does he doubt it?

So far as the removal of the intermediaries or the zamindars is concerned, I have taken the stand for the last several decades that that system should go because it has no useful purpose to serve and it can only absorb quite a lot of the surplus value that is being produced by our agriculturists without any compensatory advantages to society or to the agriculturists. In regard to the quantum of compensation that is proposed to be paid, that is a matter which I would like the Joint Committe to consider as to whether it is adequate and how it should be paid and so on.

Then I come to the other question. I am glad to find that the Bill proposes to confer rights of complete peasant proprietorship, transfer and inheritence on peasants. I am all in favour of it. I am also in favour of the survey and settlement to be completed as soon as possible and the land revenue to be fixed at as low a figure as possible, considering the special nature of this particular area. I am not quite satisfied with the provisions made here in order to assure our peasants remission from land revenue whenever crops fail for no fault of their own—due to the vicissitudes of seasons. I would like that to be specially looked into.

Then I come to the under-tenants or under-raiyats. It is good that the Bill makes provision for fixity of tenure for at least five years. It is also good that it makes provision for reduction in the fixation of rent, as a portion of the gross income. How much it is to be, whether one-fourth, one-fifth or one-third is a matter for the Joint Committee to consider. I hope they will give very careful consideration to this particular aspect of it.

Then I come to the question of giving the right of pre-emption—I think that is the legal term—to the under-tenant to purchase the land of the raiyat himself, if and when the raiyat wishes to sell it. He should have the first right.

Shri Amjad Ali: The under-raiyat.

Shri Ranga: The under-raiyat should have the first right to purchase it. That also is provided in this Bill. I am in favour of that also. At what price is he to be enabled to purchase it? I think that is now sought to be left to be fixed by the local authorities.

At the same time some kind of quantum is also suggested. I would like caution to be exercised in fixing this price because it ought not to be too high lest the tenant should be permanently disabled from becoming the land-owner himself. At the same time, it should not be too low that the man who has already come into possession of it either by succession or by purchase and has come to consider this land to be his property and to estimate his wealth and his security and credit-worthiness on the basis of the prevailing rates of prices of land should be made to suffer at all.

In one section it has been stated that it should be the average of the prices that prevailed in that area during the last 12 years. That is a very reasonable basis on which the prices can be computed. But whether it is to be the average of 12 years or 6 years or the previous 3 years is a matter which has to be considered by the Joint Committee.

Then I come to the question of ceiling. This is an area where there is plenty of land. Unless the Government is really very keen on setting a kind of example to the rest of India by appearing to be very scrupulous about the principles it has laid down in the Second Five Year Plan there is no special reason why they should have made provision for this thing at all in this particular Bill. Anyhow they have made this provision and they have fixed it as 25 standard acres. What do they mean by standard acre? I do not know whether they have defined it anywhere here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): They have; but not in this Bill.

Shri Ranga: Therefore we have to refer to something else and it may be having a father or a grandfather or a sister or a step-sister, I do not know. It is a very important question then why should it be 25 acres. The idea is—according to the Planning Commission—it should not yield more than Rs. 3,600. If it is to yield very much more then the Planning Commission would come down on the head of this Government because the Planning Commission is trying to dictate to the State Governments that there should be uniformity. If the Planning Commission cannot impose its will on the Ministers concerned

[Shri Ranga]

who are nearest to it, then what could it possibly be expected to do with regard to the State Governments? That might be the reason why they have fixed it at 25 acres.

What do they mean by fixing this 25 acres of land? I take it to mean that they have the notion that 25 acres of land will not yield more than Rs. 3,600. Is it not because the Prime Minister has got a kind of sentimental objection to say that there should be a ceiling on incomes, but there should be only a ceiling on property. It is only juggling with figures and juggling with themselves. They want to deceive themselves in a kind of fantasia because they want to say it should not be more than Rs. 3,600 but there are valid objections to it. They know them only too well. So they have come to this; it is not going to be a ceiling on incomes; it is going to be a ceiling on land.

Why should there be a ceiling on land? Because there is scarcity of land. But to how many landless people? Can they sustain those arguments on the basis of the land distribution—the availability of land and the total population in this particular Tripura area?

Shri Datar: This 'standard acre' has been defined as one acre of 'lunga' or 'nal' or two acres of 'tilla' land. It depends on whether it is high land or low land.

Shri Ranga: Where is it?

Shri Datar: In this Bill itself. You will find in sub-clause (t) of clause 2.

Shri Ranga: I do not know whether my hon. friend has been properly advised. I do not know what this lunga or tilla means.

Shri Datar: The Tripura people know it very well anyhow.

Mr. Chairman: Like 'nanja' land and 'punja' land.

Shri Ranga: Whether it is lunga land or tilla land, whatever it is, it seems it is not expected to yield more than Rs. 3,600. I say it is unreasonable, it is unconsciously unreasonable; it is an unprincipled proposition; it is a unilaterally unjust proposition. If there is to be a ceiling, then, let there be a ceiling on everybody. They do not want it. If there has to be a ceiling on incomes, of course, there should be a ceiling on everybody. That is how many of the State Ministers have also been asked. The Central Government think they are clever to have escaped by saying this. If the Central Government wants to impose ceilings they should not do it in this piecemeal fashion.

Then the Central Government say that they do not want any ceiling on incomes; but they want only on properties. Then, why do not they think of imposing ceilings on urban properties, on all non-agriculturist property including shares and stocks? Why should they not impose it on these big buildings and all the rest of it? Why should there not be any ceiling at all on the income of Ministers and their entourage all around them? It touches their pockets; therefore, it should not be. It does not matter if it is imposed upon somebody else who is for the time being kept outside the House. Therefore, I disagree with this.

I think it is an unholy way of going about this proposition of imposing, distributing and implementing social justice. It is an unfair way of doing it and, therefore, I wish to warn the Government that so far as I am concerned and the agriculturists that I represent in the country are concerned....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not only agriculturists now.

Shri Ranga: Let me speak for myself! you need not speak for me. This friend seems to take the vakalat for me also without my signing it, unfortunately for him.

Therefore, we do not accept it at all as a matter of principle.

Having said this, I would like to ask why should it be 25 acres? It should be very much more. How much more is not my responsibility to say; it is the responsibility of Government as well as the Joint Committee. But let them keep in mind one thing. Let such of them as are supposed to be the cream or the top layers of these raiyats in this Tripura State at least have the opportunity of enjoying the same social status and the economic conditions as are vouchsafed to the people of the upper middle classes in the towns. I am not asking that they should be squared or should be treated in the same manner as the topmost people of your towns and cities. But please let them be allowed to rise up to that particular status and standard and conveniences and opportunities, educational and otherwise that are available for the upper middle class people in your towns

If you are not going to do this, then I can only submit that when the proper time comes the people in the rural areas would be able to tell you that you have done the wrong thing, that you have done it in a morbid manner. I would like to save you from that kind of accusation. Therefore, I would like to give this warning in time.

There are a number of smaller points to be taken up. There is the question of personal cultivation. Who are to be treated as members of the family? As you know, according to the *Mitakshara* law, as soon as the first son or the second son gets married, they partition the family property and they go on in their own way although they live in the same village. But, when any one of the sons becomes disabled or dies and his wife becomes a widow, it is not unnatural even now for one of the other brothers to offer to cooperate with the sister-in-law and her children and agree to cultivate their lands on their behalf. If, however, you do not wish to make any kind of amendment in your definition 'family' what is likely to happen is that you straightaway give that right to that particular brother to become the under-ryot and later on appropriate the land. That would be very unfair. Therefore, I would like you to consider revision of the definition of this conception of family and go a little beyond the scholastic definition that is being suggested by the Planning Commission and agree to allow the surviving brothers of the dead brother to be treated as members of the family if and when they are good enough to offer to cultivate the lands of their dead brother.

There is a weighted right that is given to the revenue authorities here. A peasant can be prevented from harvesting his crop unless he pays land revenue. I have never come across this thing anywhere in India except in those good old zamindari areas of the Gangetic plains where zamindars used to have their own way. It is really not fair that this Government should now come with this clause 81. I hope my hon. friend will give some thought to this.

They have fixed some date—August, 1957—and they have said that all transfers that have taken place ever since should stand cancelled subject to certain conditions. Why should they have this particular date? I do not know. I have no idea at all whether the local authorities had sent out their tom-tom in all the villages in August 1957 saying that there should be no more transfers and if any transfers were made from that day onwards, all those would not be recognised by the Government because there was going to be something like this Bill? Has there been any such thing in the villages in August 1957? If not, I do not see the

[Shri Ranga]

reason why this particular date, the year and the month should be prescribed here in such an arbitrary manner. Why not people have freedom to go on transferring their own properties? It has been a well-recognised right which has been freely exercised in this country. Just because you have thought in terms of imposing a ceiling, is it any justification whatsoever to think of some month and date two years earlier and say that from that moment you were not going to recognise whatever was done. Who are you to recognise or not recognise? You are only a Government. For centuries in this country, if you were to look at the inscriptions or ancient texts, you will find that it has ben recognised that the Government is not a land-lord. The peasant is the land-lord. The Government is only a rent collector. Government had given out its right to collect rent to these zamindars and taluqdars and others. They have been removed by this Government. This Government has come in their way as from the Congress platforms and other platforms it has been said that there should be no intermediaries between the Government and the atual peasant proprietor. The peasant proprietor, even in the days of *Rajatarangini* in the Himalayan Kashmir has insisted upon his right to be the first and last to decide whether his land should belong to him or to somebody else. The king wanted to take some land for public purposes but the peasant said: what right have you to do that without asking for my permission? The king had then to apologise and ask for his permission and obtain his land after paying him compensation. In another instance, the peasant said that it was his only source of livelihood when some monetary compensation was offered and asked: what was the earthly use of the money paid? The king was good enough to give it back to the peasant. That was the position in Kashmir, ten centuries or even more, back. If you were to go to the South, Mr. Chairman, you yourself may have the good fortune of coming from the Chola kingdom where the Chola kings recognised these rights of the peasants. Therefore, I would ask the Government to continue to respect this particular right of the peasant proprietor, of the peasants and not to interfere in his right to transfer. If they want to do it now, they have to consider extremely carefully for whose benefit they want to do it and in whose interest they want to do it. If at all on behalf of their society the Government of the day today wishes to interfere, they cannot think in terms of going back two years or three years and taking a retrospective punitive action against the peasants. You can give benefits to these people in a retrospective manner, but you cannot be punishing them in a retrospective manner. Therefore, I want the Government to consider this matter very carefully.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister for the introduction of this Bill, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, because this Bill provides for the wiping out of the intermediaries and, secondly, this Bill provides land for the landless peasants and to the tilleers. Therefore, Sir, I welcome this Bill

This Bill, Sir, is being referred to a Joint Committee. Therefore, much criticism of it at present is unnecessary. But I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some clauses. I would like to say something about the Explanation I under clause (2) on page 3 and clause 15(1) on page 7. Explanation I reads:

> "Land shall not be deemed to be cultivated under the personal supervision of a person or a member of his family unless such person or member resides in the village in which the land is situated or in a nearby village situated within a distance to be prescribed, during the major part of the agricultural season;"

This explanation denies the privilege sanctioned by sub-clause (n). According to this this privilege is given to a person under disability. In the explanation it is said: "in a nearby village situated within a distance to be prescribed". All right. What should be the prescribed distance? It is not necessary that all the lands belonging to these disabled persons or the persons on whom they are to depend for cultivation will be near the village of their residence or at a prescribed distance. It may extend from one extremity of Tripura to the other extremity. Therefore, if we are to stick to this Explanation, the privileges given according to sub-clause (n) of clause 2 to disabled persons will be denied. If it is admitted that according to sub-clause (n) the privilege is given and the prescribed distance should be from one extremity of Tripura to the other, then Explanation I is needless.

The second thing is about clause 15(1) which reads:

> "Any person who occupies or continues to occupy any land belonging to Government without lawful authority shall be regarded as a trespasser and may be summarily evicted therefrom by the competent authority...." etc.

According to this clause, many inhabitants of Tripura including the tribals, refugees, the minorities and other landless peasants will be affected; because, as I have said, Tripura is a land of mountains, forests and hills, having no transport and communication facilities. So, no one was willing to go to Tripura for settlement. Therefore, to attract people to come there and settle, the ruler's terms and conditions for keeping anyone settled on land were very liberal.

Moreover, unauthorised occupation of land was overlooked. The purpose was that land should be reclaimed and people should come to Tripura for settlement. This was the purpose. Accordingly, many people—and now-a-days, refugees also—have reclaimed land without taking any settlement terms. So, according to clause 15, many people will be affected. Especially, the tribals will be affected. Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect also

I can give an instance. The widow of a late Jamadar of Tripura Rifles who fought in the Burma front during the second world war inherited, along with her children, about two acres of paddy land and that land is situated at a distance of about 8 to 10 miles from her residence in Agartala. Now, she has to depend upon another man, for the cultivation of that land. According to Explanation I, she will be deprived of what has been given to her by sub-clause (n) of clause 2.

There is one more important point. As far as I understand, this Bill mainly aims at growing of more paddy and having more production. In this respect also, the Bill is welcome.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was rather surprised that the Government did not introduce a consolidated Bill so as to have one Act for the States of Tripura and Manipur. I may further say that even the Bill with regard to the fixation of ceiling in respect of the Union territory of Delhi could also have been included in this measure. I looked into all these three Bills and I found that they were identical in every respect. Except a few changes in the wordings here and there, there is no change. Of course, where the basic holding is concerned, it is at one place, two acres and at another place, it is 2.5 acres. Where the ceiling is to be fixed, in Delhi, the maximum is put at 60, whereas in Tripura and Manipur it is 50. So, with such minor changes or differences, all these provisions could have been incorporated

[**Shri Radhelal Vyas**]

in one single Bill. I fail to understand why the Government should have spent so much of money by preparing three separate Bills, incurring a huge expenditure out of the taxes that are paid by the public. I think there is still time, while the Government moving the motion for consideration of the other Bills for reference to the Select Committee, to consolidate....

Shri Amjad Ali: They are doing it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: If they are doing it, I am glad. In this way, some of the expenditure may be avoided.

Coming to the present Bill, I have some suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Joint Committee. Clause 12 deals with right to trees, forests, etc. Under this clause, even the trees which are standing on the holding of a tenant or the holder of the land cannot be utilised by the tenant even for agricultural purposes. It says:

> "....except in so far as the same may be the property of any person...."

This is very vague. Whether it is the property of the tenant or not according to the law prevailing at present, a right should be conferred on the tenant or the holder of the land whereby the trees standing on the land should belong to the tenant or to the person holding that land. So far as I know, such rights have been conferred in other States also, where no rights existed. The Joint Committee should consider this point and allow this right to the tenant to have ownership of the trees which have been standing on his holding. At least, the tenant should be given permission to make use of those trees for agricultural purposes.

I now come to clause 17. It is said here:

> ....no revenue shall be leviable in respect of any such lands, islands or river beds unless the area of the same exceeds one acre."

If it is one acre, may I ask if no rent is to be recovered from him? Why should there be a loss? Government need not incur a loss. Moreover, such lands in the river beds are very fertile and Government should have the right to levy or assess rent on such lands. There should be no exemption. Of course, if it is less than half acre, I can understand. But if it is one acre, to say that Government will not be prepared to levy rent on it, is not justified.

Clause 20 deals with diversion of land. It says:

> "If any person holding land for any purpose wishes to divert such land or any part thereof to any other purpose except agriculture, he shall apply for permission to the competent authority who may ....refuse permission or grant it on such conditions as it may think fit."

I feel this is very vague and gives very wide powers to the competent authority. For example, if he wants to permit the owner of the land to transfer that land for some big industrial undertakings, may I ask whether it is permissible? Or, if it is transferred for building a colony of houses, is it permissible? Of course, if this provision is there, it can be done. Such wide powers should not be given to the competent authority. If at all this power is to be exercised by him, he should do so in consultation with and with the previous approval of the Government; not without that.

I come to clause 35.

Then I come to clause 35. Sub-clause (1) says:

> "The Administrator may confirm the table of revenue rates sub-

> mitted to him by the settlement officer with such modifications, if any, as he may consider necessary."

Here I feel that the Administrator should do it with the previous approval of the Government. In the Centrally administered territories alone it should not be left to the Administrator to fix the revenue rates for the land. Of course, these are fixed only when there is a settlement or revision of settlement. So, it should be done with the previous approval of the Government.

Clause 39 relates to assessment on holdings. Sub-clause (3) (b) reads:

> "regard shall be had in the case of agricultural land to the profits of agriculture, to the consideration paid for leases, to the sale prices of land….. "

All these considerations are there for making assessment of the land. Still, all the same, the clause is very vague and it gives very wide powers to the Administrator. When the ren has been fixed on the basis of the quality of the land, the assessment should be made only on the basis of the fixed rates and not on other considerations. Therefore, I hope the Joint Committee would delete this provision instead of giving such wide powers to the Administrator.

Clause 40 deals with additional assessment for water advantages. It says:

> "that any land in respect of which the rate of revenue has been determined shall be liable to be assessed to additional land revenue during the term of the settlement for additional advantages accruing to it from water received on account of irrigation works or improvements in existing irrigation works completed after the table of revenue rates came into force and not effected by or at the expense of the holder of the land."

16.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, there may be a case where a tenant has not spent anything for water resources. In his neighbourhood a friend of his might have supplied water to him for some charges, or without charges. If this provision is there, then the Administrator would have the right to make additional assessment on him. So, this provision should not remain as it is. If it is said that if water has been supplied from a Government source, or at Government expense, then additional assessment can be made, I can very well understand that. But this provision should not remain as it is.

Coming to clause 42, the proviso to sub-clause (2) reads:

> "Provided that no arrears of land revenue shall become payable by reason of such correction."

If land revenue is recovered in excess of what ought to have been recovered then the provision should be to make a refund to the person who has been entitled to it. That provision should be there.

Then I come to sub-clause (3) of clause 44, which says:

> "Every entry in the record of rights as finally published shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be correct."

This is all right. But what I am submitting is this. Once the final record of rights has been prepared and published, the extracts from the record of rights should be supplied to the tenant, or the person holding the land. Whenever any new settlement is made, or new patta is made, extracts from the records of rights are to be supplied to the tenant so that he may know the assessment of rent and in what instalments he has to pay. So, there must be a provision that if a settlement is

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

made, or an assessment is made anew and the records of rights have been finally published extracts from those records should be made available to the person concerned.

Clause 45 is regarding the jurisdiction of civil courts to decide disputes between parties only. But if Government is a party to it, the civil courts have got no jurisdiction. I fail to understand as to why civil courts should have no jurisdiction in that case. The clause says:

> "The civil courts shall have jurisdiction to decide any dispute to which the Government is not a party...."

If on the one side there is the Government and on the other a tenant and if there is a dispute, the civil courts should have jurisdiction to entertain such disputes and to give a decision thereon.

Then I come to clause 48 regarding penalty for neglect to afford information. If any person acquires any right in any land by way of gift, transfer or through other means, he is to supply that information within the prescribed period to the officer concerned. But there is the Patwari also. There is the Nambardar or the Village Headman also. It should be their duty also. These villages are very small ones and any such transfer is bound to come to the notice of the Village Headman or the Patwari and it should be the duty of a Patwari or the Village Headman also to supply such information. They should be penalised if they fail to supply such information.

Clause 49 is about the assistance in preparation of maps. Whenever Government has to prepare some plans or maps that will be done. But what about the expenses? It is said here that—

> "....all expenses incidental thereto, and such costs and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue."

From whom is it to be recovered? Government prepares a plan or a map for its own purpose, but it is not mentioned here as to from whom the cost incurred thereon is to be recovered as arrears of land revenue. For no fault of his, the tenant has not to pay it. So this is not clear. It is very vague and it should not go as it is in the Bill. This should be made clear. If the map or plan has to be prepared for the sake of the tenant or the holder of the land then of course the Government will be justified in recovering it from him, but not otherwise.

Then I come to clause 62 which is about arrear of land revenue. Here, in sub-clause (2) it is said—

> "A statement of account certified by the circle officer shall, for the purpose of this Chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear,... "

It may be presumed to be correct but it should not be conclusive. There might be mistakes in it. Mistakes are made even in Government records. So it should not be conclusive. If a person comes there and says, "Here is the receipt issued by the Government officer. I have paid the rent. The Government record is wrong" then should the officer not be empowered, have discretion to go into it and declare that this statement is incorrect and that there are no arrears against him? So this should be amended. It should be presumed to be correct unless the contrary is proved.

Of course, a provision is made that he will have a right to apply for correction of the accounts under separate proceedings. There should be no need for separate proceedings. If it could be enquired into by the same officer without delay and without expense, he should have the power to look into it and declare that this is incorrect or that it should be corrected accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding his speech?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have yet to say a few things. But if there is no time, I will finish it. I have yet to make certain suggestions.

One suggestion is very important and that is regarding appeals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker If he is concluding after this suggestion then I can allow him some more time.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have yet to make a few suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might continue tomorrow.

16.59 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

An Hon. Member: Can we get copies of the Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Copies would be given to hon. Members just now. They will be circulated to them.

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17 hrs.

**HASSAN-MANGALORE RAIL LINK

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though the discussion is raised on a particular question, No. 789, I submit that this Hassan-Mangalore railway link has been the subject matter of several other questions also. I find subsequent to that question also, though there have been several questions, unfortunately, our position is exactly where it was when the earlier question was asked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the railway move by asking questions only?

Shri Achar: Questions have been asked. But, we have not moved forward though it is a matter of railways.

In fact, I submit, during the Budget debate last February, the Railway Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ras, come out with a statement that it is possible that three lines may be newly opened. I felt some consolation at that time that of the three lines, Hassan-Mangalore was the first. He also said that he may be coming for an additional demand for starting that line. Later on, it happened that for the other two lines, he came with supplementary demands. Unfortunately for the people of this area, west coast, Mysore State, and I would say, even Kerala, the other two lines were taken up and this line was not taken up. We have been asking, I must thank my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao also,—we have been asking question after question about this matter. The questions are also more or less the same and the answers are also the same.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) The position is also the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Could there be different answers to the same question?

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 14-12-59.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Achar: Whether a decision has since been arrived at with regard to the Hassan-Mangalore railway link: Not yet. Next, question: if so, the nature of the decision arrived at: Does not arise. Next: if the reply to part (a) is in negative, the reasons therefor: the matter is still under consideration.

I find, I moved this matter and the last answer is on 25th November, 1959. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and three other friends put the question and the answer was also the same. Question: Whether the Planning Commission has concluded consideration. Not yet, Sir. If so, the nature of the decision and the grounds for taking that decision: Does not arise. We see what the position is. That is my great disappointment. Though the Railway Minister said as early as 17th February, 1959 that it is likely he would come with a supplementary demand for starting this line, it has not been taken up. In reply to one or two supplementary questions, I do not remember, who asked the questions, the Deputy Minister, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy was kind enough to say that the Railway Board has also tentatively decided to have this line. So far as I can make out, the hon. Railway Minister, the Railway Board, all of them seem to have decided on this question that this is an absolutely important link and it ought to be taken up.

Here, I would like to say a word or two on the importance and the absolute necessity for this railway line.

A cursory look at the railway map of India will show how important it is. We have got railway links—I have mentioned this point earlier also—all over India. For example, on the east coast from Calcutta to Tuticorin, on the west coast from Amritsar to Bombay, and then again from Mangalore to Trivandrum. Practically it covers the whole of India, and the only link we do not find is between Mangalore and Bombay. I submit that anybody looking at the map will say it is almost a partiality.

It may be, circumstances led to it, there are reasons for it. This portion of the country, namely the North and South Kanara Districts and to some extent Coorg, happened to be the tail end of the several States. In fact, North and South Kanara were at one time one district, but for reasons unknown it was cut into two as if it was cucumber or brinjal to be cooked and enjoyed as they liked. Of course, it was in the British days. South Kanara was put in Madras and North Kanara in Bombay. The result was, this area, I say with all respect to the Members coming from Madras and Bombay, was totally neglected. Otherwise there is no justification why there should not be a railway line in that area.

In fact, the Dhar Committee which was appointed to go into the formation of linguistic States, though it came to the conclusion that a linguistic State could not be formed, said that this was an area completely neglected and attention must be paid to it.

It appears that there is no railway line in this line not because it has not sufficient traffic, because it is an area thickly populated, and in the coast line it is something like 400 per square mile. There is considerable industry, there is traffic, there is hinterland. In fact, I am reliably told that a recent techno-economic survey of this area came to the conclusion that the traffic especially from Mangalore Port will not be less than one million tons, and if iron ore is included it may be 13 lakhs, whereas the minimum required, I am told by the expert, is only 10 lakhs tons. So far as Managalore is concerned, it exceeds that.

There is another important aspect. If a person from Delhi or Bombay wants to go to Mangalore, or to come here from that side, he has to go all over India. From Mangalore he must pass through Kerala and Tamil Nad and come to Madras, and then *via* Andhra and Madhya Pradesh he has to come to Delhi. Now there is a connection between Bombay and Bangalore, just as there is from Calcutta to Madras, and though it is not along the coast line itself, it is very near the coast line. And down below we have got Hassan. From Hassan to Mangalore is only 100 miles. If that link is added, within practically 24 hours the distance can be covered from Bombay to Mangalore as it will be only 450 to 500 miles as the crow flys it may be 600 miles for the Railway line.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamman): It will reduce the distance by 175 miles.

Shri Achar: At present, a person from Bombay going to Mangalore has to go to Arkonam, that is practically to Madras, which is something like 700 miles, and again another 500 miles, making a total of 1,200 miles. A person coming from Delhi also, if he comes to Bombay, has no connection, and has to go all the way to Arkonam and then go to Kerala and then proceed to Mangalore.

On the other hand, if there is a connection between Hassan and Mangalore, though there will be no railway line on the coast line, at least there will be a railway line about 70 to 100 miles to the interior, and from Hassan he can reach Mangalore, and if I am not mistaken, the distance will be within 550 miles or so. That is to say, a journey of 1100 miles or so will be reduced practically to about 600 miles or so. From this point of view, I submit that this is a missing link as it were in the railway system of this country.

I would like to say a few words now on the other question, namely the linking up of this railway line question with the development of the Mangalore port. I remember that the hon. Railway Minister, while answering a supplementary question about this matter said that the Railway Board had tentatively decided to have this line, but he also added that the matter was being considered by the Planning Commission. It is being considered and considered, and yet no decision has been arrived at, because they are tacking it on to the development of the port of Mangalore.

I wish to submit that we welcome the port being developed. But why should the port question be clubbed with the railway policy. This is a point which has not been considered with regard to other railway links. Let us take, for example, the eastern coast. We have got a railway line not exactly on the coastline, but a little interior. How many connections are there from that line! I just looked into the railway map and found out that from Calcutta to Tuticorin, there are several ports, minor ports and small ports, which are not developed or anything of that kind, and yet we have got several connections to those minor ports. For instance, we have connections between Rajahmundry and Kakinada, Vijayawada and Masulipatnam, Villupuram and Cuddalore, Mayavaram and Tranquebar, Peralam and Karaikkal, and Maniyachi and Tuticorin. These places are all connected. These several small cross-lines have been there for the purpose of connecting them with the railway line on the coast, which is the main railway line. That is what we find in the Gujarat portion or the portion to the north of Bombay as well. For instance, there are railway lines from Jalgaon to Surat, from Baroda to Khaitana, from Anand to Cambay and so on. There are several other lines like these, and I am not quite familiar with all of them. I find that there are several connecting lines branching from the main line to the coast line.

I would like to know why in the case of Mangalore only, the question of linking it up with the development of the port should come in: I have not been able to understand this. In all other places, wherever we find these small ports, we find that there are

[Shri Achar]

connecting links between these places and the main line which runs more or less by the side of the coast.

So far as this policy is concerned, it looks as if this policy never existed before we got Independence; in fact, we do not find anything of that kind even after Independence, but it is only with regard to the port of Mangalore that this theory seems to have cropped up. I would submit that there is no justification for linking up the question of having a railway link with the port question. Of course, as I have submitted already, we have got a very good case for a major port at Mangalore. I understand, that so far as the traffic is concerned, a very proper traffic survey has been made; and we are told that there is traffic to the extent of nearly 12 or 13 lakh tons, whereas the policy lays down only 1 million tons. There is scope for exports and imports to the tune of one million tons at Mangalore. A techno-economic survey has been carried out already, and I understand reliably that the report also has been submitted. So, I hope even from this point of view that the question of the development of Mangalore as a major port also would be expedited by the authorities and included in the Third Five Year Plan. Therefore, my submission to the Railway Minister is that he should not make this kind of discrimination or distinction, only so far as Mangalore is concerned.

From the point of view of utility to the people, and the necessities of this area, I hope this railway line will be taken up in hand forthwith, without connecting it with the question of the port.

Shri Siddavamjappa (Hassan): I would like to know whether the construction of this railway line is not justified on its own merits, without its being linked up with the development of any port on the Western Coast.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the Mineral Development Corporation, which has been set up recently in the Mysore State, have urged Government to take up this line so that it would facilitate the transport of iron ore as well as manganese ore? There is a strong rumour going about that the construction of this railway line is not being taken up because of the powerful road transport interests which are prevailing upon the Government not to take it up.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not even one hon. Member gave notice to me under rule 55(5). The question should be a question; it should not lengthen out.

Shri T. Subaramanayam: I shall finish in one sentence. In view of the fact that iron ore in abundant quantities is being exported from the area from wheih I come through Mangalore port, and the fact that the survey for this line has already been completed, I would like to know what are the reasons for delaying this scheme.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Since the development of this area is concerned with the Malnad Development plan, since this is a very backward area and as articles which earn large sums of foreign exchange are also involved, have Government thought it fit to undertake the construction of this railway line as assured by the Railway Minister and tentatively decided by the Railway Board as far back as 1958? Since it is a long pending question and there is considerable discontent in all that area and feelings may rise very high unles this line is taken up, in view of all these considerations, will the hon. Minister seriously consider influencing the Planning Commission which is coming in the way of the development of this area, and have the construction of this line undertaken early?

Shri Siddiah (Mysore-Reserved-Sch. Castes): *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The link is going to come by the speech of the hon. Minister, not by the speeches of Members.

Shri Siddiah: I will ask only one question. I would like to know whether the State Trading Corporation has recommended the construction of this line immediately.

The Minister of Railways: (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I am aware of the feelings of hon. Members from Mysore and of the people of that area in this respect. The justification urged for the construction of this line is mainly based on the transportation of the minerals from that area. Our survey indicates that the area is very rich in minerals and also forest wealth. So the main traffic for transportation by the railway will be minerals and forest products.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Iron and steel and all that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When I say 'minerals', it includes iron ore also.

The main traffic, as has been pointed out, will be the iron ore Now, when hon. Members urge the transportation of the iron ore to Mangalore, they presume that the iron ore that will be transported to Mangalore will have to be exported. Here two things are involved. Firstly, where are the ores to be exported? Secondly, will Mangalore Port have the capacity to transport that quantity of ore or not? These two questions have to be thoroughly examined. My hon friend asked the question whether the State Trading Corporation has suggested immediate construction of this railway line. The State Trading Corporation is investigating the possibility of finding foreign markets for the export of two million tons of iron ore. If it finds the markets in the western countries, then the question comes whether Mangalore willl have the capacity—I mean the Port—to handle this quantity or not. That leads to the question of the development of the Mangalore Port as a major port. I may inform my hon. friends that a technical appreciation for the development of the Mangalore Port is on hand in the Ministry of Transport.

The State Trading Corporation is investigating the possibility of exporting 2 million tons of iron ore from Mangalore to other countries. These questions have not been finally decided.

I do not propose to go into details as to what will be the cost of the railway line, what will be the cost of the development of the Mangalore port and allied matters. Indicators have been given on differnt occasions as regards the cost that will be entailed in taking up these schemes. I may assure my hon. friends from Mysore or other places one thing. As I have already said everyone is very anxious those who have spoken, these who have put questions or even my hon. friend sitting behind—he has his own way of working.

My friend, Shri Vittal Rao, put a question whether the road interests are so powerful that they have influenced this issue, that is that the railway line may not be taken up. I may assure him that the Railway Ministry is not subject to such influences. (*Interruption*). We judge things on merit. As I said on a previous occasion, and as I have said on many occasions, the Railway Ministry felt, that there was a *prima facie* case for the construction of this line. But, whenever we take up this question every aspect has to be examined.

My friend, Shri Achar, gave examples of quite a number of small railway lines linking various points on the eastern coast. That is correct. There were justifications for them from several aspects. But here, as they themselves have said, the main commodity to be transported by this railway line will be the mineral pre-iron ore mostly. Therefore, the possibility has to be examined.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

I am coming to other points also.

Shri Achar: May I just say one thing?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to other points also. There is no doubt that the construction of this railway line will also reduce the distance from several points. That also is correct. And, when we considered the construction of this railway line all these aspects were also considered. But the overriding consideration will be the transportation of iron ore and the forest products from that area I do not make any secret of it. And all the arguments that have been advanced, as far as I could see, have as the main consideration the transportation of iron ore. So, we have to examine this in detail.

Again, I may assure them that we are anxious to expedite the finalisation of this scheme. I may assure them that the State Trading Corporation, the Transport Ministry and the Planning Commission, all of them are serious about it. But, if delay has taken place, it has taken place because the technical appreciation of the development of the Mangalore port is a subject which requires very thorough examination before it can be finalised. So the scheme is linked up with the development of the Mangalore port. I am afraid that if a railway line is construcfed without proper development of the capacity of the Mangalore port, the whole object of the construction of the railway line may be defeated.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We can send it to Cochin from Mangalore, even if Mangalore port is not developed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You can suggest various alternatives; but one has to examine whether those alternatives will work or not. One will again have to ascertain the capacity of the Cochin port itself. Perhaps Cochin port will not be in a position to handle that traffic. I have not much to say except to assure my friends that everybody concerned with this question is serious about it but in the very nature of things it was likely to take time. We hope that in course of time all these aspects will be sorted out and a firm decision will be taken.

Shri Achar: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There would be no opportunity of getting a reply from the Minister.

Shri Achar: I am only asking one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say that it is necessary to have another link between the railway and the shipyard there...... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Achar: I am definitely told by the traffic survey that even apart from the iron ore, there will be about nine lakh tons. Even before the port or the iron ore was thought of this line was thought of because the area is 75,000 square miles. It is in Mysore State. The population concerned is 2 crores. All this traffic is going to Madras, Cochin or Bombay—all the traffic that will pass through Mangalore.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The railway is getting it all right even if you chose this or that.

Shri Achar: Even apart from the development of the port, this question has been decided. Why is there fresh consideration? That is my question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have indirectly emphasised that aspect. If you want to have a direct answer, the traffic other than the iron ore is not such as will justify the construction of this line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I adjourn the House now? The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 15, 1959/Agrahayana 24, 1881 (Saka).

[*Monday, December* 14, 1959/*Agrahayana* 23, 1881 (*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 4765—99

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . . 4851—61

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of and adjournment motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the explosion in the city of Hyderabad on the 13th December, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 4861—63

(1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 14th Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation.

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(2) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(*i*) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of fair retention prices, ex-works, of Pig Iron produced by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(*ii*) Letter No. 63(8)-TR/58 dated the 18th July, 1958 from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Tariff Commission regarding rivision of price of Pig Iron produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(*iii*) Letter No. TC/ID/P-2, dated the 14th November 1958 from the Tariff Commission to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry regarding revision of price of Pig Iron produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(*iv*) Government Resolution No. SC(A)-2 (217)/57 dated the 5th November, 1959.

(*v*) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (iv) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1291, dated the 28th November, 1959 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications published in Kerala Gazette under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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(*i*) No. 28849-F. 3/58/Rev. dated the 16th January, 1959 containing the Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Rules, 1959.

(*ii*) No. 19273/F. 3/59-4/Rev. dated the 15th June, 1959.

(*iii*) No. 32996-F. 3/59/Rev. dated the 16th October, 1959.

(5) A copy of Notification No. 19707/57/Agri. F. (B)-4, dated the 16th October, 1959, published in Kerala Gazette under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Kerala Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act, 1957 read with clause (b) of the proclamation dated the 31st July, 1959 issued by the President in relation to the State of Kerala making certain amendment to the Kerala Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Rules, 1958.

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1314, dated the 1st December, 1959 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, *1944*, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 4864

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(*i*) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 4th December, 1959.

(*ii*) That at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1959, Rajya Sabha concurred in the motion to refer the Legal Practitioners Bill to a Joint Committee.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL 4865

Secretary laid on the Table the Miscellaneous Personal Laws

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL—*contd.*

(Extension) Bill, 1959, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 16th November, 1959.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED . . . 4865

Seventeenth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4865—67

Shri Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the kidnapping of two members of Delhi traffic police on the 30th November, 1959.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G.B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 4867—4989

(1) The Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1959.

(2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

BILL PASSED . . . 4867—4965

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for the consideration of the Indian Statistical Institute Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION 4965—89

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill to a Joint Committee continued. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 4990—5000

Shri Achar raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 25th August, 1959 to Starred Question No. 789 regarding Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1959/AGRAHAYANA 24, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion and adoption of the motion to refer the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill and discussion on the motions to refer the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill and the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill and adoption of the motions.